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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Honolulu May Be Airway Hub

Japan Joins Tariffs Tussle

New York Can't Loan France

Italy Backs Il Duce's Slate

Moscow Gives Subway Labor

World Honors William Morris

HONOLULU envisages itself as becoming at an early time the hub of vast aviation lines making a network across the Pacific Ocean. The recent navy squadron flight from San Francisco has shown how practical long ocean hops have become with modern airplanes. It is now possible to fly from Seattle to Yokohama in 47 hours, with landings only at Unalaska and Kiska, whereas steamers take 11 days. Air transport from San Francisco to Yokohama would take 66 hours, thus: San Francisco to Honolulu, 2081 miles, 23 hours; to Midway, 1149 miles, 13 hours; to Bonin, 2149 miles, 24 hours; to Yokohama, 623 miles, 6 hours. San Francisco to Sydney would require 74 hours—Balmy Honolulu dreams fine, practical dreams and sprouts wings.

¶ Japan sees the Government given the right to raise or lower tariffs and limit or prohibit imports and exports by executive order. This sweeping "trade protection act" originated in the lower House and is passed with equal speed by the House of Peers. The powers conferred resemble those President Roosevelt has asked Congress to bestow on him. Bargaining for foreign trade develops into the great new international polo—And the leader of each national team feels that to win he must be able to act with a polo captain's quickness.

¶ Washington rules that New York bankers cannot take part in a loan to France because that nation is in arrears on its war debt payments. Secretary of the Treasury stops American participation in the loan of 100,000,000 guilders being handled through a Dutch syndicate because the Johnson bill forbidding loans to defaulting countries has passed the Senate and is expected to pass the House—This is first pinching of a shoe that might slow the gait of defaulting feet.

¶ Britain feels that an international disarmament agreement is not past hope, but that it hangs by a slender thread. It asks France exactly what it means by its demands for "security" and "guarantees of execution." London is unwilling to meet Paris in guaranteeing France's frontiers, but might accede on "security" if something less is meant. France sides with Britain in making Germany's return to the League a condition of any disarmament convention. Talk, exhaustive and exhausting, is almost at an end—Agreement or an armaments race is just ahead.

¶ Italy's 10,500,000 voters go to the polls to approve the 400 members of the Chamber of Deputies picked by the Grand Fascist Council. The Deputies represent the people's choice merely to the extent that they are chosen from 1000 names proposed by federations. But even this gesture of popular government will fade as the new corporative system comes into operation. The people of many problem-beset nations are delegating their hard-won rights to dictators whom they trust—But what of the times when the dictators' successors hold all the power, but lack the people's trust?

¶ Moscow offers a "suggestion" and 60,000 workers give up their day off and swing pick and shovel in the new Moscow subway tunnels. L. M. Kaganovitch, chairman of the All-Union Peasants Congress, announces that an average of 9000 volunteers a day must assist the regular 200,000 to complete on schedule on Nov. 7. The first volunteers are men and women factory and office employees who form four-hour shifts. They move record quantities of earth—And volunteer energy like that might move the world.

¶ Americans of the Middle West are abandoning their isolationist doctrines and taking a wider view of international problems. The change is voiced at the Mid-West Economic Conference in Chicago, where an unexpectedly considerate attitude is shown toward an international medium of exchange and more flexible tariffs. Economists from various colleges of the region say many farmers clamor for isolation, but many others are ready to look squarely at the new question—Can the United States be satisfactorily self-contained?

¶ England is joined by the world in remembering the 100th anniversary of the birth of William Morris. London opens an exhibition of his furniture, tapestries, printed fabrics, wall papers, stained glass and books. Outside of England he is known best by his furniture. He was a scholar and an artist who rendered his great service in bringing beauty into the utilitarian things of everyday life. Specifically, he combated the ugliness of the products turned out by machines—When he put symmetry into a chair leg he made a brighter, better world.

Mounting Tide of Criticism Inclines Roosevelt Leaders Toward Golden-Mean Program

Maze of Foreign and Domestic Problems Causes Doubt Whether President Can Leave for Holiday in Florida—Spends Day at Executive Office

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 24—Confronted by a maze of problems in the foreign and domestic field, President Roosevelt had doubts today whether he would be able to leave next week for his Florida fishing cruise, and for the first Saturday in months came to his executive offices desk. Both houses of Congress remained in session, and the governmental machine was steaming at unwonted pressure.

With compromise in the automotive strike situation in sight, with controversial legislation in Congress being altered into form satisfactory to major disputants, the Administration seemed definitely to be headed toward a golden-mean policy which will bring less criticism upon it than has hailed down in recent weeks.

Brain Trust: Opportunity to answer some critics and uncover one of the chief sources of latent discontent came in an investigation of the "brain trust" following the criticisms given to a house committee yesterday in the name of Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary, Ind., educator.

Dr. Wirt's charges that "brain-trusters" told him their purpose was to retard recovery and foster discontent until a real revolution could come and that Roosevelt is merely the Kerensky who will give way to a Stalin raised a furore in the capital. First tangible action was a resolution introduced by Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D.), North Carolina, for an investigation of the fabled brain trust itself. He would appoint a subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House to look into the highly publicized charges.

Meanwhile, this excited committee considered calling Dr. Wirt, who in Gary was reported willing to come but undetermined whether to reveal the name of his informant.

In Washington, however, emerged an odd and amusing explanation of Dr. Wirt's alleged "information" that the brain trust was conspiring the downfall of the Administration through retarding recovery.

Jest Discontinued: Several minor members of the famous trust have taken a private house in Georgetown. They are bachelors. It was their somewhat cruel pastime, of a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Icy Credit Thaws For Repairing And Improving Homes

Member Home Loan Banks Declared Ready to Aid Home Owners

In the home owners' credit field a real balmy spring is setting in. Following the first definite sign at Sharon, Mass., where the local cooperative bank made a decisive move toward providing needed funds to the home owner who wants to do some repairing, painting and improving, there has been heartening assurance that this is not to be an isolated phenomenon, but a real thaw.

Mr. Bernard J. Rothwell, recently appointed public interest director and chairman of the board of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, today stated that he is assured that member banks are ready for agressive action, with ample funds available for repairs, modernization and especially for new construction of owner-occupied homes. Loans can be made at once.

Members of the board of directors, representing more than 100 of the most progressive and best managed institutions located in every part of the New England states, have stated that these mutual thrift institutions can meet every bonafide request for mortgage money in their regular lending territory.

Figures of the Federal Home Loan Bank in Boston tell a story of funds that are ready to rout the depression among the builders and artisans as soon as they are pushed into the battle. The Boston district with some $13,000,000 available loaned at one time up to $6,000,000. This amount has been retired by about $4,500,000.

Thus the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston has on hand ready to loan something like $8,500,000. Its directors are not only ready, but anxious to put this money to work. They realize that only through use and activity can it play the part in recovery planned for it by the Administration.

Mr. Rothwell explained that the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston does not grant loans directly to home owners, but to the members' banks with whom the home owner has his dealings. The Home Loan Bank is the reservoir of credit for its member institutions, which intelligently tapped, should do much toward carrying out the frozen mass that is blocking the credit stream.

Desert Fêtes Draw Californian Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIO, Calif.—Hard rock miners, taciturn fellows who regard tasks above ground with evident disdain, emerged temporarily from their burrows to hold the first annual aqueduct miners' field day here recently.

Shedding their "hard-boiled" hats and tunnel boots, they came 50 drill teams strong into this little desert city, seeking to pit skill against skill in driving a piece of steel through solid granite.

For two days, they took turns standing before the rough face of great stone blocks, quarried in the near-by San Bernardino Mountains, and pressed their whirring drills into the hard, gray mass. Streets echoed with the staccato clatter of drill liners, the shouts of the audience, and cheers from eager supporters.

Then—silence. The contest over, steel-muscled Charles Carlson, driller, and Robert Banovich, chuck tender, both of Wide Canyon Camp, stepped forward to receive the first prize of $500, which was awarded them for drilling a hole of 5ft. 6in. in 5m. 30s.—a speed of a foot a minute.

Roosevelt Backs Insurance Funds For Unemployed

Hopes Bill Will Pass at This Session—Needed to Prevent Crises

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 24—The Wagner-Lewis bill for unemployment insurance received enhanced prestige on Capitol Hill today as a result of a letter of indorsement received from President Roosevelt.

The bill, now under consideration by a House subcommittee, already has the support of Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of Labor, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, but representatives of industry, led by Mr. Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, have described the present time as unpropitious for its adoption and have opposed the 5 per cent tax it imposes on industry as unnecessarily high.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, did not go into the details of the bill which levies an excise tax on large employers and allows them to deduct from their tax amounts contributed to state unemployment insurance systems, but he approved the general policy of the measure.

"The benefits of such a system," the President wrote, "will not be limited to the individual, but will extend throughout our social and financial fabric."

He added, "Of course unemployment insurance alone will not make unnecessary all relief for all people out of work for the entire period of a major economic depression, but it is my confident belief that such funds, will, by maintaining the purchasing power of those temporarily out of work, act as a stabilizing device in our economic structure and as a method of retarding the rapid downward spiral curve and the onset of severe economic crises."

Commending the bill's approach to unemployment insurance through state rather than national laws, President Roosevelt said: "The states are peculiarly equipped to administer legislation of this type and the recent efforts of this Administration in such a closely allied field as the creation of public employment offices, have been along this line."

"The bill," the President went on, "has another advantage in establishing a suitable relation of the national government to unemployment insurance. Under our system of government the task of caring for the unemployed falls primarily on the states. If a state cannot bear the burden, the United States must be prepared to do so, and to collect revenue for that purpose. That is why this bill is properly considered a revenue measure.

"But if a state, by requiring local industries to contribute to unemployment reserves, has cared for its needy and avoided a strain upon the federal Treasury, such contributions ought to be deductible from federal taxes."

The President concluded, "The general principles of H. R. 7659 seem to me sound, and the effect sought a necessary one for recovery and prevention of future economic crises; and I hope that the bill will be passed by the Congress by this session."

Germany Plans to Curb Overzealous Anti-Semites

WEIMAR, Ger., March 24 (AP)—Overzealous anti-Semites will be relentlessly curbed, Herr Hans Frank, National Socialist Commissioner of Justice, said at a police meeting yesterday.

Herr Frank also denounced certain Roman Catholic circles as "relentless reactionaries."

France Seeks Guarantees As Vital to Accord

Arms Reply to Britain Suggests Safeguards of Locarno Type

Talks Will Continue

London Hopeful of New Convention With Germany in Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 24—Embers of the disarmament discussions have been once more stirred to subterraneous activity by two phrases used in a French reply, published this morning, to the British memorandum of Jan. 29—"security" and "guarantees of execution." A secret communication accompanying the reply alludes to the necessity of safeguarding against the violation of any arms convention and to the need for agreement on common action by the powers in aid of any threatened nation.

The British Government is asking what France means by these phrases. Are they identical or do the words "guarantees of execution" denote that France is approaching the security issue from a new angle.

Hitherto France has always stressed the need for guaranteeing frontiers. The treaties of Locarno are based on the essential inviolability of France's eastern boundaries. But in the latest note, Mr. Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister, declares the whole disarmament issue to be "completely dominated by the essential problem of guarantees of execution."

To formulate a system of guarantees for carrying out a disarmament convention is in the British Government's eyes a totally different thing from giving a blanket guarantee for the security of all frontiers. The French Government, therefore, is being invited to give more precise details of the kind of guarantees they have in view.

Britain's Main Hope

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, has actually asked Mr. Charles Corbin, French Ambassador, for information on this subject, when the Ambassador handed him the French note in the House of Commons on Monday. Since then Lord Tyrell, British Ambassador at Paris, also has been ordered to elucidate this question at the Quai d'Orsay. Exchange of views with other governments, notably Germany and Italy, are expected to follow.

Downing Street is pinning its hopes to this slender thread. If the thread breaks, Britain, it is thought, can go no further. The European states would have to resume liberty of action as regards armaments—and revert to the old system of balance of power in the sphere of security.

While the situation is undoubtedly grave, it is not regarded as by any means hopeless in British official circles. It is pointed out, for instance, that both Germany and Italy have accepted the British memorandum of Jan. 29 as a basis

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Factory Whistles Lure CCC Youth Back to City Jobs

Spring in the country means nothing to a lot of young men these days when there are jobs opening up in the city.

And even when they are paid to stay out under the trees and dig—and eat good food—they prefer the independence of steady employment. About 6000 members of CCC camps in New England have requested permission to resign and return to their home—and real jobs.

Thus from the hills and forests comes another indication of faster moving factory wheels and heavier pay envelopes.

There are now about 24.00 young men and war veterans in New England CCC camps, according to Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding the First Corps Area of the United States Army. The 6000 to be let out before next Saturday will be replaced by an enrollment of 6000 other needy youths, and another 3000 will be added to fill other vacancies General Conner says.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, March 24, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight 2
Radio Time-Table 2
Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
True Power and True Psychology
(With French Translation)
News of Art, Music and the Theater 8
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Interesting ideas on the cultivation of generosity and the habit of sharing in your children are revealed in the Parent Column on today's Progress in Education Page.

A correspondent to the Editorial Page offers his own plan to the question, "How can we help the honest debtor class to be solvent?"

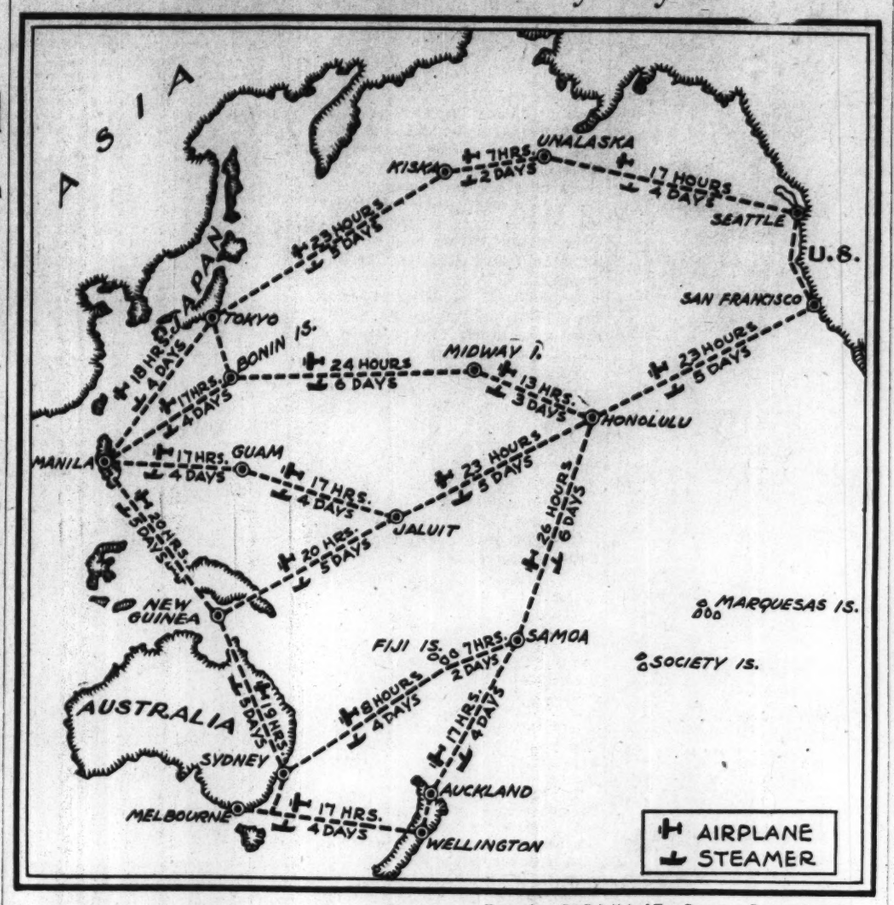
Another article in the "Your Camera" series by the Monitor Staff Photographer appears on the Daily Feature Page. Also the news of the week summed up in convenient map form.

Painted walls are quite the vogue again! Some interpretations of this art are revealed in an article on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page

Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Pacific Air Routes as They May Be



Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cutting Time to a Minimum

Only the Northerly Route As Outlined From the West Coast of the United States to Japan Would Pass Up Honolulu As a Midway Stop.

Pacific Air Lanes Expected to Use Honolulu as Hub

Many Days of Ocean Going Could Be Saved by Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Increasing reliability of aircraft for long distance flights over water leads Honolulu to believe it will soon be linked by commercial aviation with the mainland.

Looking still farther ahead, Honolulu visualizes itself as a hub for commercial air lines in the Pacific. For it seems probable that most Pacific air lanes of the future will intersect here.

In fact a study of geography in the Pacific area indicates that only a northerly route from the west coast to Japan would pass up this city as a stopping point.

A plane, with favorable weather conditions, could fly from Puget Sound to Yokohama in about 47 hours, as against 11 days by steamer, with stops at Unalaska and Kiska. The hops would be 1163 miles from Puget Sound to Unalaska, 600 miles from Unalaska to Kiska and 1736 miles from Kiska to Yokohama.

Much work would have to be done on some of the islands, however, to develop suitable bases. Patrol ships would also be advisable in the event of forced landings.

Hawaii has been made air-minded, not only by the early daring flights from San Francisco and by military aviation here, but also by inter-island flying. Inter-Island Airways has just celebrated its fourth anniversary by completing more than 1,000,000 miles of flying between the islands without an accident.

Since the navy maintains a mooring mast near Pearl Harbor, lighter-than-air craft can be handled now.

To local opinion there seems no doubt that commercial aviation for the Pacific is not far distant.

Steps to Rule Prices by Law And Making Labor a Chattel Failed in Old Colonial Days

Massachusetts Bay Colony Court 300 Years Ago Had a Blue Eagle, and Virginia Tried to Make Labor Its Own Property

Legislative experiments in the realm of wages and prices, it appears, are not unique with the era of the Blue Eagle. To wit;

"Noe persons shall sell . . . any provision, cloathinge, tooles or other commodities above the rate of four pence in a shilling more than the same cost . . ."

The antiquity of the above order is indicated, of course, by the spelling and by the old-English monetary units. But modernize the spelling and translate the money into dollars and cents and this pronouncement, delivered just 300 years ago by the Massachusetts Bay Colony General Court, becomes vaguely familiar to the present generation.

An attempt to make direct comparisons across an expanse of three centuries might result in some rather wavering lines, but interesting comparisons are revealed by a perusal of colonial history.

A History of Wages in the United States from Colonial Times to 1928, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor assumes new interest in the light of current economic activities.

Finds Counterpart Today

The above order was the result, for example, of a situation which might find, at least in some respects, its counterpart in today's maneuvering.

The General Court noted that, "having taken into consideration the scarcity of money and the great abatement in prices . . . it is thereby declared that it is thought equall that all servants, labourers and workmen shall be content to abate their wages according to the fall of the commodities. . . ."

The Court had, in fact, in uttering this pronouncement, changed its policy from one of dictating a limit to what a workman might have for his work to one of thinking about what should content him.

The year following this wage order the Court decided that " . . . least the honest and conscionable workmen be wronged or discouraged by excessive prizes . . . we have thought it very just and equall to sett order also therein . . ." and here they turned to the above warning to retailers, establishing a "fair profit" limit.

Their Army Came First

Provincial and town governments undertook both price and wage fixing throughout the Revolution, trying to keep pace with the fictitious values of their paper currencies. Following a price and wage-fixing proclamation, the New Hampshire

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Moscow Citizens Drop Rest Day To Work on Subway

MOSCOW, March 24 (AP)—Sixty thousand people of Moscow gave up their regular rest day and went to work today in Moscow's subway project on a "suggestion" from Mr. L. M. Kaganovitch, chairman of the All-Union Peasants Congress.

Men, women, factory workers, engineers and office employees entered the tunnels to dig in three separate groups divided into four-hour shifts.

Notwithstanding the fact that more than 200,000 workers are regularly employed in subway construction in Moscow, the Communist Party committee announced that 9000 voluntary workers must participate daily if the work is to be completed Nov. 7, according to the schedule.

Meanwhile the newspaper for industrialization warns that the stoppage on the concrete work on the project was threatened by a shortage of cement. The cement factories, it declared, are not delivering the necessary amounts which have fallen so far behind that the reserve supplies are now depleted to a point where concrete pouring must halt tomorrow unless emergency measures are taken.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Kilkennies Are Coming

Running true to form, the Democrats are happiest when they're having a fine old family fight.

One of these stand-up-and-knock-down fracases is just around the corner. In fancy's quickened ear you can all but hear the yeowls of the Kilkennies. And if your political sniffer is good, you can smell the powder of the battle from afar.

Unless Senator David I. Walsh can get action on the part of Gov. Joseph B. Ely before long, the scrap in the Democratic camp will come around the corner and the dust and fur will be flying all over the Bay State.

An early Spring indication that the course of true love in the Democracy is not to run smoothly this summer and next fall is that the standing army of James M. Curley—every-other-quadrennial Mayor of Boston—is arming for a fray.

Curley's cohorts never prepare for battle the way they are preparing today if their big chief is not thinking of donning his armor.

Introducing Mr. Curley

Fresh from his conferences with William Randolph Hearst in California, Mr. Curley will be the commanding figure at the big social party the Tammany Club of South Boston (James M's. own political organization) is to hold in the Hotel Bradford on Tuesday night, April 3.

At that time it is expected Mr. Curley will make some sort of political gesture.

Many of his friends look for him to reach out his brawny right arm, grasp his battle-scarred shillalah and demand the Democratic nomination for Governor.

James Michael knows very, very, very well that Charley Hurley, State Treasurer, is out of the contest via the CWA.

He doesn't think that Joseph W. Bartlett of the CWA as well, has been or can be built up by Governor Ely, Collector Carney or any other big chief to Governor-candidate size.

His Mistake

Francis X. Hurley, the auditor, bit off more than he could get away with when he tackled the Norfolk state prison investigation. His dragging in Robert F. Bradford, Governor Ely's assistant secretary, was some political faux pas, and Frank bit the dust then.

James M. Curley, aside from Governor Ely, is the only Democratic figure, many think, large enough to go out for the Governorship this year, and if Mr. Curley goes into the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Chicago Proposes To Sell Its Canal

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 24—Chicago decided this week to sell its celebrated Drainage Canal, which turned its river around, to the Federal Government. It is willing to let it go for $90,000,000.

The offer puts the northern end of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway on the market. But it does not extinguish the controversy over the water which Chicago takes from the Great Lakes.

That historic question, which had an important hand in killing the St. Lawrence waterway treaty recently, is not included as part of the bargain. It will doubtless, however, be an issue when the proposed sale gets into Congress.

Compromise Reported Near In Auto Strike

Labor Leaders Confident of Final Adjustment at Washington

Formulas Presented

One Avoids Recognition of Unions Directly—Other Affects Representation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 24—Compromise formulas covering both major issues between automobile manufacturers and Labor were understood today to be in the last stages of adjustment as indications here were that White House efforts to preserve the industrial peace would shortly be crowned with success.

So confident were labor leaders of the approach of the final adjustment that they prepared to take an afternoon train for Detroit. Manufacturers, apparently fighting for some last-moment minor concessions, refrained from such predictions and opened what is expected to be the last day of negotiations with a rather bitter public statement discussing one of the detailed points at issue.

Nevertheless an optimistic expression by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at the conclusion of conferences last night still appeared to cover the case this morning and the White House was prepared at any moment to receive the final answers from both parties. There was no reason to expect a last moment breakdown, though the bitter feelings aroused by the battle made this possible. General Johnson illustratively described the gap remaining between the two groups as no wider than the distance between his thumb and forefinger.

Compromise on Recognition

The first formula—which the Administration used successfully once before in settling a major strike—involves a compromise on union recognition. Under it the manufacturer would agree to deal with Federation of Labor leaders, should they be chosen by his employees, in their capacity as duly elected representatives of his own workers, but not in their capacity as union labor officials. Thus, to all intents and purpose, the national labor unions could have an organization in a factory, but the factory owner would deal with them exactly as though they were a single independent company union.

The second formula involves the more basic problem of determining who actually has a right to speak for the employees in a given plant. Strike leaders have contended throughout the negotiations that they represented a majority of the automobile workers in the Detroit area.

Manufacturers deny this and demand union membership lists as proof. Union leaders decline to submit them on the ground that it would be used to discriminate against all who have joined the union.

Submitted to Impartial Agency

The White House compromise proposes that manufacturers shall submit their pay rolls and labor leaders their membership lists to an impartial government agency which would then check one against the other and determine the extent to which the A. F. of L. unions actually represent the total employees.

By this method actual elections, to which the manufacturers are doggedly opposed, would be avoided. At the same time the validity of labor's claims could be fairly judged. It would also provide the basis for setting up some scheme of proportional representation in order that those employees not choosing to join the union would not be without voice in future collective bargaining.

If accepted, these formulas would represent a victory only for President Roosevelt and the recovery program which has been seriously threatened by the strike menace. Substantial concessions on both sides are involved in both formulas. The American Federation of Labor in fact if not in theory renounces its claims to speak for all automobile workers until such time as they can actually number a real majority on their membership rolls. There must be proof before the Government will recognize the validity of their claims.

One Ohio Strike Ends; Others in Status Quo

CLEVELAND, March 24 (AP)—One of northern Ohio's several strikes came to a friendly ending yesterday, but a new stalemate developed in another, and Fisher Body Company workers showed signs of impatience at the delay in automotive results in Washington

The 500 Sherwin-Williams Paint Company strikers, who have been out several days, accepted a compromise agreement with the company involving the equivalent of a 5 per cent wage increase.

About 600 of the 800 workers of the Addressograph-Multigraph Company rejected a compromise agreement to end their walkout. Instead, they told their representatives to seek new negotiations involving minimum pay of 60 cents an hour, a 35-hour week and full recognition of the A. F. of L. unions.

Wallace Expects $1,500,000,000 Rise For Farm Incomes

Tells Cincinnati Hearers Production Control Is Cause and Must Go On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 24—Farm income by July will be up $1,500,000,000 over that of last July, it was declared here by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the Business and Professional Men's Current Affairs Institute at the University of Cincinnati last night.

Production control, said Mr. Wallace, substantially aided the rise of farm income from $5,000,000,000 last July to the estimated $6,500,000,000 of this coming July. This program, in which he said the farmers had cooperated marvelously, must continue until the barriers to world trade are broken down.

Farm income should reach $11,000,000,000, said Mr. Wallace, to be in good shape. This, however, will not be achieved, in his opinion, until the purchasing power of the factory worker has been raised and the world market restored.

"It is no more sinful for the farmer to control his production," he said, "than it is for the industrialist to shut down one of his factories when the demand for his product falls off. All methods of control are a reflection on our social machinery but it may be necessary for us to continue the use of intelligence in the control of all production.

"We tried to sustain the foreign market by lending money from 1921 to 1930 but this failed. We next tried with our monetary policy to create purchasing power, but this has its limits, too, when the internal price level reaches a certain height."

Mr. Wallace deprecated the claims made that the return of liquor has been a help to the grain farmer. For the corn raiser it is practically nil, he said, although for rye and barley there probably had been some effect.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"VINCENT VENTURES" (Wilbur). 8:30. "AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). 8:30.

Movies

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:30, 9:40.

FINE ARTS — Gilbert Seldes' "The Mad Age." A summary of American history since the outbreak of the war. Also a German musical film, "The Song Is Ended." 1:30, 4:20, 7:20, 10:10.

KEITH'S—Irene Dunne in a comedy drama, "This Man Is Mine." A lady who once left a new happily married husband standing on the church steps, decides to expose him to her wiles again—but his wife sees to it that no harm is done. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

BOSTON—"Madam Spy." A great many tense moments on the German-Austrian-Russian front in 1915. On the stage a Negro revue, "Harlem on Parade," featuring Buck and Bubbles. 10:15 a. m., 1:28, 4:45, 7:44, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney in "Jimmy the Gent," has a role of his customary type. Stage show features the radio entertainers, Joe and Bateese. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Jerome Kern Impressions." 11:32 a. m., 1:57, 4:49, 7:41, 10:33.

ORPHEUM—"Looking for Trouble," with Jack Oakie and Spencer Tracy. An amusing and, at times exciting, telephone story, which ends in a Californian earthquake. Edward J. Lambert, pianist and comedian, heads vaudeville bill, which also includes adagio dancers, acrobats and musical acts. 9:26 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Symphony Hall. 8:15.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by James G. Rowell, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in City Hall, Revere. 3:30.

Music

"THE DELUGE" — By Saint-Saëns. Chorus, orchestra and soloists, presented as part of an evening of Jewish music by several Jewish groups. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

LILLIAN ROPPOLO — Operatic soprano. In American appearance. Assisted by Alvero Lepri, violinist, and Alfredo Fondacaro, pianist. 3:30.

CITY CLUB—Concert. Edith Lang, organist; Marjorie Leadbetter, soprano; Franklin Field, baritone; William Ellis Weston, accompanist. 3.

Y. W. C. A.—Finnish Choral Society. 190 Beacon St. 3.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Recital of poetry, drama and piano music, by Laura Huxtable Porter. 8.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Concert by music department of the Burroughs' Newsboys Foundation. 3:30.

ART MUSEUM—Lecture. "Outdoor Sculpture in Boston," by Charles D. Maginnis. 3:30. For children, Japanese Stories, by Mrs. Kojira Tomita. 3:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Metal craft demonstration. 3.

FORD HALL FORUM—"America's Debt to Negro Culture," by James Weldon Johnson, of Fisk University. 7:30.

MONDAY

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Leading Modern French Women," by Madame Marie-Louise LeVerrier. 2:45.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"The Wonderland of Mexico," by Maj. James C. Sawders. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

FREE ADVERTISING COURSE — "Copy Writing," by Prof. F. Allen Burt of B. U. Old South Meeting House. 3.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"Prophets, Scholars and Teachers," lecture in Prof. Albert Mansbridge's "English Gallery" series. 8.

OPERA LECTURES — "Aida" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Anna Stovall-Lothian. 5:15.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS—Meeting of Massachusetts society. Speaker, Arthur Stone Dewing, former professor of finance, at Harvard. Parker House. Dinner begins at 6:15.

Alienists' Findings On Millen's and Faber In Report to Court

Whether or not Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber are considered sane under the Massachusetts law was known today to officers of the Norfolk County Superior Court and to members of the defense counsel—but to no others.

State alienists, appointed under the Briggs Law to examine the defendants in the Needham bank murder case, filed their report with the Superior Court clerk yesterday. Under the law the contents of the report are accessible only to "the court, the district attorney, and the attorney for the accused."

That Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, prosecutor, proceeded with plans for the trial on April 16 was interpreted by many as indicating that the defendants were adjudged sane. Their attorneys had filed pleas of not guilty because of insanity, indicating that the defense would be based wholly on the contention of insanity.

Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber counsel, who already has received the reports of two alienists engaged on a private basis, is today seeking the services of another in Washington.

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Court Bans Plan For Connecticut Control of Milk

Attempt at Equal Prices for All Producers Found Too Drastic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24—The attempt of the Connecticut State Board of Milk Control to give every milk producer in the State the same proportionate return for his milk through a government-operated equalization fund was declared a failure Thursday in Superior Court.

Judge Newell Jennings, delivering his opinion orally from the bench, after a seven-day trial, granted a permanent injunction against the equalization plan of the milk board to an association of producers and dealers that had been formed to fight the plan.

Judge Jennings found that the theory of the plan, under which farmers with a large share of the profitable fluid milk market would contribute part of their income, through the board's fund, to farmers who sell a large share of cheap surplus milk, was "philosophically wrong."

"It is too drastic," the court said. "It cuts too deep and it is contrary to the natural habits of the Connecticut Yankee." The bad feature of the plan, Judge Jennings said, is "the requiring of contributions of large sums of cash from people whose margin of cash is never too large." The plan involved the transfer of approximately $50,000 a month through the equalization fund.

The equalization was attempted on December milk sales. Some dealers sent in checks for the sums they owed the board, deducting the money in turn from the checks they paid their farmers. The granting of a temporary injunction in the action that was settled Thursday halted the operation of the plan. The money now must be refunded to the dealers.

The granting of the injunction leaves the State's milk industry just where it has been for months. Milk prices are fixed by the board but some farmers will continue to sell all their milk in the fluid market at one of the highest fluid prices prevailing in the country, while other farmers will have no choice but to sell much of their production for the low price paid for milk that is used in cheese, ice cream and butter.

Maine Republicans Support Regulation Of Liquor Traffic

PORTLAND, Maine, March 24 (AP)—After an hour's debate in which charges of "straddling" and of "driving conscientious drys" from the party were hurled back and forth, the Republican state convention yesterday voted to accept the majority report of the resolutions committee on prohibition.

That plank commends the Legislature for resubmitting to the people the constitutional prohibitory amendment and pledges the party to enact such laws as are necessary to regulate the liquor traffic.

Only after a poll of the several county delegations was taken to show a vote of 540 against to 260 for the minority report on a plank which would have favored repeal of the amendment did the dissenters give in.

Outstanding in the platform were the pledging of candidates to support the policies in the platform; recommendation for modification of the direct primary law, and pledging of candidates to state individual convictions on important public questions under specific inquiry.

Service Fees in Boston Face Upward Revision

Coupling a search for added municipal revenue with a drive for economy, Mayor Mansfield of Boston yesterday ordered a study made of annual fees paid to the city. The license, sign and other fees now exacted produce an annual income of $2,500,000.

The Mayor, in a letter to all department heads yesterday, asked for recommendations by April 1 concerning the increasing of existing prices and the establishing of fees for services now furnished without charge. Mayor Mansfield hopes that increased revenue from this source may lessen appreciably the load on taxpayers.

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MARCH or APRIL

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1330kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera,	Metropolitan Op-	Yankee Singers...	Pancho and his
5:15	Wagner's Lohengrin	era, Lohengrin....	Twilight Reveries..	dance orchestra...
5:30	"Grand Daddy".....	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	New Deal, talk...	CBS soloist; orch..	Dramatic sketch..
6:00	Al Pearce and his	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	Meet the Artist...
6:15	Gang; popular.....	records; skits....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Hello, New England	vocal program....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:45	Soloist; organ.....	Popular vocalists..	Happy Minstrel....	Reports; news.....
7:00	The World in Review..	NBC male trio....	Front page drama.	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Local dance music....	Popular soloist....	Script act.....	congregation
7:30	"P. O. B. Detroit";	After Dinner Revue	Dance music.....	Musicians' relief;
7:45	speaker; orchestra...	Dramatic sketch...	CBS dance music..	Jacobsen's Orch...
8:00	"Peale and his Mu-	United States Ma-	Forty-five Minutes	Bay State Broad-
8:15	seum"; speaker.....	rine Band, Capt.	in Hollywood;	casting and Mu-
8:30	"Sous Les Ponts de	Taylor Branson,	talk; sketch; or...	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Paris"; musicale....	conducting	"Trade and Mark"	9 Orchestra.....
9:00	Local dance music....	House Party; sole-	Philadelphia Orch.	Getting the News.
9:15	Monitor Views News..	ists; trio; orch....	Alex. Woollcott....	Organ recital.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	CBS popular revue:	Dance music.....
9:45	his orchestra.....	dramatic sketch..	soloist; orch.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	N. E. Singing Clubs....	Saturday Night	Program from and	Sam Bittell and
10:15	Reports; sport review	Dancing Party;	to Little America,	his orchestra.....
10:30	National Barn Dance	Rolfe Orchestra;	Reports; news.....	Kaltenborn talk...
10:45	program from Chi-	Robert Ripley....	Bits from Broad-	Ted Hanson and
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; Hello,	way Hits; featured	his orchestra.....
11:15	folk dance music....	New England.....	soloists; Abe Ly-	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Paul White-	"One Man's Fam-	man's Orchestra..	Hugh Connor and
11:45	man's Orchestra.....	ily," sketch.....	CBS dance music..	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1330kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ and reports...	Old South Church.	Temple Israel.....	Hawaiian Echoes...
12:15	Baby Rose Marie....	Gordon Quartet....	Choir and organ...	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Soloist; harp ens..	and soloists.....
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Madison Ensemble	Polish music.....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Concert Orchestra,	Religious period,	Melodies of Italy,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	Will Dodge, con...	with speakers,	native program...
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.....	soloist; orch.....	ensemble	from New York....
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Musical Memories:	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch.....	soloists; orch....	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos..
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists.....	Gems of Melody...	soloists; trio.....	soloist .....
3:00	Frances Langford;	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York-Philhar-
3:15	trio; orchestra	his orchestra.....	The Cosmopolitans	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Garden Club;	Organ recital.....	Orchestra, Ar-
3:45	orchestra	Coe Glade; orch.	Tenor soloist.....	turo Toscanini,
4:00	Terhune dog story....	John B. Kennedy...	The Rev. Charles	conductor; speak-
4:15	Studio speakers.....	Vee and Johnnie...	E. Coughlin, ad-	ers; Lawrence
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Gilman, comment
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra.	troit, Mich.....	Golf finals.....
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Musical program...	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music.....	NBC soloist; orch.	his orchestra.....	Civil War drama..
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Vocalists; pianos..	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.....	Time, sketch.....	Speakers; music....	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Harold Bauer, piano;	Religious period,	Reports; news.....	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York..	Crusaders' music..	Studio recital.....
6:30	Issay Dobrowen,	Salute program....	Street of Dreams.	Organ recital.....
6:45	guest conductor.....	Popular vocal.....	Family Theater....	Time and news....
7:00	Ted Weems's Orch.;	Manhattan Merry-	Marx Brothers;	Evening service
7:15	Efrem Zimbalist.....	Go-Round; pop...	Martin Orch.....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and Nel-	Garden talk and	Family Theater...	ple Baptist
7:45	son Orchestra.....	musical program..	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his orches-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch...	choir; organ.....
8:30	tra; James Walling-	Del Castillo and	Waring's Orch.;	String ensemble...
8:45	ton, announcer.....	vocal sextet.....	Fray-Braggiotti ..	Dean Orchestra...
9:00	George Cohan; vocal	Ravok Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	groups; orchestra....	and soloists.....	Froman; glee	dation; recital...
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	club; orchestra;	Local dance music
9:45	Salon Orchestra.....	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing.....	Reports; news....
10:00	Reports; organ.....	Jack Benny and	Oracle & popular	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams...	Black Orchestra..	orchestra	Child Drama.....
10:30	Joe and Bateese.....	Frances Alda; Nat	Reports; Don Pauls'	Ernest Hutcheson,
10:45	L'Heure Exquise.....	Shilkret's Orch...	Orchestra	pianist; orch.....

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, half hour of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: History—James J. Hill.
3:00 WAAB, Boston University-College of the Pacific debate.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WNAC, Library of Congress Musicale; Gordon String Quartet.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, String Symphony concert, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
9:30 WNAC, Rapee Orchestra; Ernest Truex; Henrietta Schumann; soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "The Confidence Man—The Truth About Wire Tapping," sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky and his orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington.
12:00 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: Frances Dee and Joel McCrea; soloists.

Boston Art Notes

Abraham Manievich

What promises to be an annual event in exhibiting is the display of canvases by Mr. Abraham Manievich at the Grace Horne Galleries on Stuart Street. The artist nine years ago stirred up great interest in a large display at the Boston Art Club. He returned only last year to show new works, and now we may see the latest of his canvases.

Two forces contribute to Mr. Manievich's style—color and design. He has never been particularly disposed toward the realistic rendering and whenever possible has twisted his material into decorative patterns. Trees, roof-tops, hills have been fused into a tracery of lines, and pigment has been selected with the expectation of increasing the richness of effect and enhancing the atmosphere suggested.

At Grace Horne's Gallery there are a number of outdoor scenes, including quaint streets. Mr. Manievich conveys the aspect of age, the simplicity, even the plainness, and at the same time he adds touches of tastefully selected pigment. His colors are marked for the discernment with which they are placed. They are translucent, fragile, exquisite. Good color in pictures is like fine tone in music, it cannot be taught, it must be felt.

The pictures divide between the outdoor subjects and still-life. In the latter, which includes vases of flowers freely arranged, the artist reaches his highest level, employing color so that it expresses the splendor of the blossom whether it is delicate or violent, and also so that the pigment by its depth of tone and thick impasto produces a plastic character. The flowers, without benefit of light and shadow, exist in space, they sparkle, they grow, they are fragrant. In one still-life, in which the artist has courageously brought several tones of red into conjunction so that they enhance one another, there is an animation in the blooms that makes them a living image.

In other still-lifes the painter runs the gamut from set stylization to a mobile, vibrant portrayal. The variations and diverse attitudes add to the significance of his work, indicating that the artist never lets himself congeal. D. A.

Mansfield Signs Order Keeping 55 Workers

Although rumors were rampant around City Hall yesterday that as many as 70 temporary employees had lost their jobs in the public welfare department, Mayor Mansfield's investigation disclosed that only nine had been discharged. Fifty-five others, for a time were deprived of their wages, but subsequent mayoral approval of a three-month extension of their terms restored them as city employees.

Strangely enough the Mayor did not know that he had signed approval of this extension. He had placed his signature on the papers in a routine way during pressure of business. The terms of the 55 employees involved had expired during the last three weeks. Now, although the Mayor has extended their term for three months, they may be discharged sooner when the civil service welfare lists are made known next month.

Needham Challenged On Police Unity Plan

A challenge was hurled at Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety, today to tell what he would do to check crime and punish criminals under the proposed coördination of Massachusetts police forces.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer, speaking over WNAC, was the challenger with the following points: "In a few months we have had six bank and pay roll robberies. . . . If this bill were law, what would General Needham have done to have stopped these robberies which he did not do as head of the State police? What would he now do to apprehend the criminal if this bill were law which he is not doing as head of the State police?

Artists to Show Work Under NRA Project

Cartoons and designs from which the artists engaged on the Public Works of Art Project, in the New England states, have been making mural decorations, portraits of officials and pieces of sculpture assigned to them under the New Deal, will be exhibited from April 3 to 9, in the Architectural Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 491 Boylston Street. They will be on view daily from 2 to 5.

Mr. John Davis Hatch Jr., regional chairman, feels that the artists have produced a creditable collection of works since the project was launched in December. On April 10 it will be sent to Washington, to be included with designs from other regions, in a large exhibition to be held there in May.

Salamanca Announces New Bolivian Cabinet

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 24 (By U. P.)—Completion of a new Cabinet was announced by President Salamanca March 22. The previous Government resigned last week after disagreements over the Bolivian reply to peace proposals by the League of Nations Chaco Commission.

The new ministry includes: David Alvestegui, foreign affairs; Rafael Ugarte, interior; Jose Antonio Quiroga, war; Juan Manuel Sainz, public instruction; Gustavo Carlos Otero, public works; Zacarias Benavides, finance, and Miguel Etchenique, national defense.

Carney to Make All Appointments On Relief Staffs

Towns and Cities Asked to Send Lists, but He Will Have Last Word

Local relief authorities, who have been watching with detached interest as Mr. Joseph P. Carney, new Massachusetts FERA head, upset the patronage apple cart in Boston, perked up and took a closer look today. Yesterday Mr. Carney asked all mayors and chairmen of boards of selectmen throughout the State to nominate persons to serve as local FERA administrators after the present CWA machinery is junked on April 1. Mr. Carney indicated he will be influenced by these selections in making the appointments, but that "he" will make the appointments.

Under the CWA program local administrators were appointed automatically, being those persons already serving as local welfare or relief heads. Under the new FERA program, not only will state headquarters come under the direct supervision of the state administrator, who is responsible only to Washington, but these municipal relief jobholders will come into the federal fold, to act only at the will of the federal director. Accomplishment will be considered the principal gauge for measuring prospective occupants of these positions, Mr. Carney notes.

Mr. Carney has said that he intends to divorce the new program from politics, and he has proved that he means it. Some former relief officials in Boston are sure of it. So continues the crusade into the "sticks."

Meanwhile Labor was assured that its voice would be heard under the new set-up. Mr. Carney appointed a board composed of Mr. John J. Power, chief CWA investigator, representing the Government; Mr. John J. Cook, labor mediator under the CWA, representing Labor; and Mr. Howard G. Philbrook, representing the employer, to study wage proposals and make final adjustments and decisions. This board will pass upon recommendations of local labor boards similarly composed.

Another important cog in the rebuilt relief machinery also was expected to be shoved into its place today with the naming of the tenth man to form a state FERA Advisory Board. This group, composed of unpaid men chosen by Mr. Carney, will serve to coördinate all activities under the program and to represent all social, religious, and professional units of the State.

Next week all local CWA administrators will meet at the call of Mr. Carney to discuss the new organization plans.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

scrimmage it will become just that—a scrimmage.

Evidently Michael J. Ward, chief deputy United States Marshal, and Mr. Curley's "Me-Too" in everything the latter wants, believes his Big-Chief means business, else why is Michael so busy rounding up delegates for the pre-primary?

April 3 should tell the tale. We can all wait till then.

A Bit Too Soon

They're telling this on Neal Holland, one of Boston's chief assessors till Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield found a way to get another:

They do say that Neal had hired and outfitted an office in which he proposed to become a Real Estate Expert and Specialist.

A bunch of clients came and asked him to go before the State Board of Tax Appeals, and get their Boston levies cut down.

Imagine Neal's chagrin when he found that in each of these cases he had passed approvingly on the real-estate assessment of his clients when he was an assessor.

Neal had to tell his clients to wait a year, when someone else has made the assessments for Boston.

Announcements are not out but I'm right when I'm telling you that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will celebrate his 57th birthday next Monday. They haven't been told about it at City Hall so I'll tell them.

Rush Jones.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer, with temperature near freezing tonight; gentle to moderate northeast to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, not quite so cold tonight and Sunday, with light snow flurries in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, not quite so cold tonight, with light snow flurries; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not quite so cold tonight except on southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds over north portion and fresh northeast winds over south portion, probably shifting to north Sunday, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	29	New Orleans.	64	60
Bermuda	66	70	New York	39	36
Chicago	28	28	Norfolk, Va.	32	34
Denver	14	36	Philadelphia.	28	28
Helena, Mont.	16	32	St. Louis	28	34
Jacksonville	68	80	St. Paul	6	30
Kansas City	28	38	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	58	64	Washington	22	32
Miami, Fla.	72	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 24.
B—Maximum March 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:35 p. m., Sunday 6:53 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:31 p. m.

Music Suit Dismissed

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant yesterday dismissed a suit for $1,125,000 triple damages brought by Richmond-Mayer Music Corp., New York, and Richmond-Mayer of Chicago, Ltd., music publishers and jobbers, against Music Dealers' Service, John G. Paine, its organizer, and 24 leading music publishing concerns.

It Isn't Money That Harms, Author Says, But Love of It

Vash Young Declares He Sought Happiness With Aid of Spirits, and Lost—Then He Based His Search on Spirit, and Won

"Idealism is the most practical thing in the world," said Vash Young as he sat in his room at the Parker House before going to the Jordan-Marsh Book Department to shake hands with some of the many admirers of his books.

"I am a 'go-giver' and not a 'go-getter,'" he said, "and it is because I tried to put this spirit of the importance of giving into my first book, 'A Fortune to Share,' that it has been read and appreciated by so many thousands of people in the last three years."

Mr. Young is lecturing in a number of large American cities this spring in connection with the appearance of his new book, "No, Thank You."

In an address in the Jordan-Marsh auditorium this afternoon he outlined the ideas expressed in this book, which deals with three subjects: liquor, money and religion.

In the course of his life, he said, he had been on two sprees, each lasting from 12 to 14 years. On each of them he sought happiness. On the first he hoped to find it with the help of spirits—and he failed. On the second he based his quest on Spirit—and he was successful.

He Knows Its Effect

"I do not speak as an expert on the liquor problem," Mr. Young insisted. "I am only qualified to appear as an expert on its effect on myself."

"Food manufacturers are now compelled to label the contents of their food containers," he said. "Now if distillers were to really comply with this requirement, I think this is what might appear on their bottles—'Contents: Frivolity, Time-wasting, Poor Health, Dulled Ambition, Lost Jobs, Money Squandering, Broken Friendship, Wrecked Homes, Remorse, Vain Regrets, Impaired Reputation, Misdirected Life.

"I am too selfish to drink any more myself," he continued. "I think too much of my own well-being and happiness."

Coming to money, Mr. Young began by asking what it is that humanity really wants. The answer is, he believes: Happiness, profit of one kind or another, achievement, good jobs, security, esteem of friends, reputation for success.

"Money alone cannot obtain any one of these things," he said. "Suppose a man was given $1,000,000—on condition he would carry it around with him wherever he went. Would he feel any the better because of its possession? No, quite the contrary. It would be a distinct burden to him.

Not Money That Hurts

"It is not money itself that we wish for, it is the things which we believe it can enable us to do—the objects we can attain. Invisible riches are the really satisfying riches.

"The Bible tells us that 'The love of money is the root of all evil.' It does not say 'money' but 'the love of money.' The trouble with the world during the last few years is that it has made money itself its god—and money has gone into hiding. Like the old priests of Baal, the world has called to their god to come forth, but there has been no answer."

Reaching the subject of religion, Mr. Young said that the basis of his own convictions was the fact that God exists and must be expressed. "Since God cannot be sick, sickness cannot be expressed. Since God cannot experience lack, poverty does not express him. Since God is universally kind, only kindness is properly expressed by mankind.

"It may be true that 'fools rush in where angels fear to tread,' concluded the speaker, "but I am no angel myself and I certainly do not fear to tread any path that leads me to a better understanding of existence—of God and of humanity which expresses Him."

Teaching Problems Date From 200 B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., March 24—Teachers should devote some of their spare hours to learning about things other than their own work to broaden their perspective, and should spend their summer vacations in non-academic work, Dr. Donald D. Durrell of Boston University told 200 kindergarten and primary school teachers at a meeting called at the Salem Teachers' College for the purpose of organizing a North Shore branch of the Association of Childhood Education.

Selecting as his subject "The Unsolved Problems in Teaching of Young Children," Dr. Durrell quoted from a reference book written 200 B. C. to demonstrate that there have always been problems in education. Every system, he declared, has its problems, many of which have no solution.

"There has been too much education of the mass and too little of the individual," the speaker declared. "Research with more individuals would in the vast majority of cases effect better results."

Steps to Rule Prices Failed 300 Years Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

Convention of Delegates in 1779 issued a statement not without an element of humor.

"Money is justly called the Sinews of War," it said, "and if the stipulated prices are not complied with it is natural to conclude that money will depreciate faster than it has ever done . . . and very soon it will not be in our power to support our army or even ourselves. . . ."

The "even ourselves" appears to be sort of an afterthought. At least the delegates did think of the people, however, after considering the possible plight of the military machine.

Not Confined to New England

Mr. William B. Weeden, who wrote an economic and social history of New England, pointedly remarked that the colonial governmental system "believed that it could legislate prosperity and well-being for everyone, rich or poor."

These experiments, however, were not confined to New England. Twenty years after the northeastern states had given up the futile effort to control labor as a commodity, Virginia attempted both impressment and wage fixing in its program of town building, and succeeded only in driving mechanics out of the colony.

Rather in the nature of a contrast than a parallel is the farm-factory problem of the Bay Colony. Today, President Roosevelt seeks to establish workers on the land. In 1635 craftsmen were so scarce because of the ease and better remuneration of land cultivation that employers overbid the set wage rates. In fact, the tendency of craftsmen to become farmers was frowned upon, since it was "more to the public welfare and the glory of God to hold them to their trade." And Virginia specifically legislated against this factory-to-farm movement.

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ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

Brockton Holdup Shows Unity Need Of State's Police

Bandits Seized Pay Roll and Got Away Before Town Could Act

No teletype.
No prearranged plan for covering roads.
Not enough radio-equipped cars.
Not enough other cars.

And Brockton and state police continued today what seemed a fruitless search for five bandits who yesterday took a $26,000 pay roll from armed guards in a car in Brockton.

The only important clue aiding investigation of the holdup so far is a Packard sedan, found abandoned without license plates near the railroad station at Atlantic last night. Irving and Murton Millen, charged with the Needham bank murders were traced by the aid of an abandoned automobile—oddly enough of the same kind. Such a clue may prove significant.

Car Found at Atlantic

But the quintet of bandits, armed with sub-machine guns and sawed-off shotguns, are as yet well free of the frantically searching forces of the law. Half an hour after the bold holdup, when police cars finally were stationed at key points on roads about the city, the bandits probably were on their way out of Atlantic, about 10 miles away, either on a train or in another car.

Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and Mr. Roger Cutler, secretary of the executive committee of the Citizen's Public Safety Committee, today continued to maintain that the holdup illustrates again the need for a police unification plan such as is now being "kicked about" in the Legislature.

The sporadic visit of the gunmen probably reminded Brockton's city marshal, James F. Morey, of an "invitation" he issued about two weeks ago.

Called Chief's Bluff

"Our force is thoroughly equipped and quite capable of taking care of any bandits or gangsters that try anything down here," he declared in a statement at that time.

Marshal Morey has bitterly opposed General Needham's police unification plan, although he and his men today are coöperating wholeheartedly with the State police in an effort to persuade the surprised guests to return under proper escort.

Brockton had no teletype system, General Needham points out, and hence was unable to get the news of the hold-up to a large enough area in time to stop the bandits. Under the police unification plan, he also points out, a prearranged road-coverage plan would always be ready to be put into effect in such an emergency. With the improved equipment provided for in this plan, he says, the prospects for stopping these Brockton gunmen would have been considerably greater.

Criticisms Force Golden-Mean Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

summer evening, to invite visiting "Tories" to their residence, and once there to indulge in revolutionary and blood-curdling conversation. The Tory emerged blanching with apprehension, and certain that the most dire catastrophes were about to descend upon an unhappy country.

It is apprehended that this somewhat juvenile jest has now been discontinued. But well-informed friends of the practical jokers are confident that Dr. Wirt must have been one of the victims.

In any event it is certain that wide and respectable circles in the country believe that radicalism has gone too far. The House investigation and the general furore raised by the Wirt letter and its widespread publication will give an opportunity for the administration and the brain trust to vindicate themselves or mend their ways.

* * *

Money for Business: Another evidence of compromise and the "golden mean" is found in Senator Carter Glass's new proposed bill to replace the Federal Reserve and RFC projects of granting intermediate credit. Senator Glass favors neither the RFC bill, said by Chairman Jesse Jones to aid "the medium-sized fellow," nor the Federal Reserve bill, to aid "the little fellow."

He advocates a plan permitting the Government, through the Federal Reserve System itself, to make direct loans to industry. He has conferred with President Roosevelt and apparently gained support, despite the fact that the President previously supported the Federal Reserve bill. But it is possible that the projected Glass bill will also be backed by the system which the doughty Senator from Virginia fathered. He objects to the Federal Reserve establishing subsidiaries for intermediate credit, and would have the system do the job itself. His project apparently requires amendment of the Federal Reserve Act, but with his sponsorship and backing from the White House there would be little doubt of passage.

They Prove the Public Taste Is Good

Upper Left—The Christian Science Monitor. Lower Right—Courtesy of United Artists

Upper Left—Miss Katharine Hepburn As Jo in "Little Women." Lower Right—Charles Laughton As King Henry VIII in "The Private Life of King Henry VIII."

Fusion Continues Sweeping Changes In New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—An immediate move to obtain grand jury indictments of persons alleged to be implicated in the Welfare Island scandal was announced by District Attorney William C. Dodge yesterday.

Simultaneously, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, commissioner of hospitals, said he would name a new superintendent of the City Home for Dependents on the island as soon as the civil service commission could hold the tests for candidates for the job.

Dr. Goldwater said his appointee would be instructed to clean up the institution, remove every vestige of the former administration of Supt. Louis J. McNally, a Tammany election district captain known in the organization for his zeal in delivering votes, who disappeared when Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard began his investigation of conditions in the home.

The Blanshard investigation has revealed a situation more revolting to civic decency than even the uncoverings by Judge Seabury in the city-wide inquiry. Testimony at the hearing was to the effect that not only were the inmates of this city "home" mulcted out of the money they possessed and which they had earned by a lifetime of labor, but even their food was stolen, the ill and infirm neglected and a one-time ship's cook delegated to perform surgical operations with a penknife.

At District Attorney Dodge's office it was said yesterday that detectives had been assigned to find Mr. McNally and that the case would be pressed with the utmost vigilance.

While District Attorney Dodge was preparing to move in the Welfare Island scandal case, progress in eliminating tenement "fire traps" was reported by the Tenement House Department, where it was announced that 12 more city-owned old-law tenements had been ordered vacated.

Progress was also reported at the Department of Markets by Commissioner William Fellowes Morgan Jr., who said that more than 30 inspectors charged with grafting had been dismissed from the service following formal hearings. Deputy Commissioner Michael Fiaschatti said his clean-up of Fulton Fish market had revealed more than 20 racketeers with long police records operating there.

Book of First Library Found at Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24—A book more than 200 years old, one of the volumes which made up the original library of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, was discovered here this week on one of the shelves of the University Library, it was disclosed by Mr. James Thayer Gould, librarian, today. The book is particularly prized because it is one of the few volumes of the original library to have successfully survived the depredations of the Revolutionary War and the fire which burned out the interior of Nassau Hall in 1802.

Entitled, "A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy," the book was written by Henry Pemberton in England, and was printed in London in 1728. An inscription on the fly-leaf indicates that it was presented to the library, then in Nassau Hall, in 1766.

Italy Calls Voters to Polls To Ratify Fascist Deputies

ROME, March 24 (AP)—A proclamation calling 10,500,000 voters to the polls tomorrow to approve the Government's selection of 400 members of the next Chamber of Deputies was published throughout the kingdom today.

Premier Benito Mussolini heads the list of candidates. The ballots invite voters to answer the question, "Do you approve the list of deputies appointed by the Grand Council of Fascism?" Although they may answer "Yes" or "No," it is a foregone conclusion that the number of "Nos" will be negligible.

Road Proud of Safety Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad is proud of its safety record, which shows that during the past 16 years, in which 157,000,000 passengers were carried, there has only been one fatality. This record, the company said in a public statement, is "a tribute to every employee."

Dr. Raoul A. Amador

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—Dr. Raoul A. Amador, who passed on last night, was president of the League of Nations Council and Panama Minister to Paris. Dr. Amador was Consul-General for Panama in New York for several years. He was a graduate of Columbia University.

Jensen to Follow 'Fairness' Policy In Milk Industry

Brings Great Experience to Cope With Problem of New England

With active experience in the great Danish dairy industries behind him, Dr. Einar Jensen came to Boston today to take up his new duties as Market Administrator of the Greater Boston milk sales area under the new license put into effect March 16 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Dr. Jensen, appointed to the post by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, has been milk marketing specialist in the AAA for several months. During this time he has made an intensive study of the Boston market while the new license was being prepared and negotiations were under way with the agencies on the market. He succeeds Mr. Frederic C. Snyder, was a resident of Boston for four years and is familiar with dairy conditions in New England.

Native of Denmark

Although a native of Denmark and for six years connected with Danish coöperative organizations, Dr. Jensen is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He has had wide experience in American universities and in dairy marketing. He was recently called upon by the Canadian Provincial Legislature at Alberta to assist in a study of various dairy problems.

Dr. Jensen, in an interview at his new offices in the Federal Building, declared that he is coming here with one outstanding thought in view, "fairness to all in the milk industry." He described his activities with the AAA at Washington, and said that the officials there, in drawing up the milk-marketing codes, were emphatic that it should be "fair to the farmer, fair to the producer, and fair to the consumer."

Base Surplus Plan

"I think here in New England," he continued, "that we have hit that objective pretty closely. I anticipated coöperation of all the important factors in the Greater Boston milk marketing agreement. I am here to see that the requirements under the new licenses are carried out and I know that all concerned will benefit with the proper amount of coöperation."

Dr. Jensen described the so-called "base surplus plan" of controlling milk production which he said will go into effect May 1. Farmers will select either a three- or twelve-month production average. They will be paid fluid price for all "base" milk, which now is about $2.95 per hundred pounds.

Anonymous Returns to Tax Collector Give Him Some Special Bookkeeping

Somewhere in Massachusetts tonight two heads will rest easier on their pillows. For, according to Mr. Joseph P. Carney at least two men have cleared their burdened consciences.

Maybe it was because the depression is over, or maybe it was just because a conscience would stand up longer under its load. Whatever the reason, the Department of Internal Revenue is the richer today. For in opening one envelope in the morning mail two sheets of yellow paper unfolded to disclose two $10 bills, a two and a one. There was also a note bearing the words "Conscience money. Back taxes. Liquor." Cryptic, yet illuminating and to the point.

But that wasn't all. Another envelope and another offering to ease some individual's trouble. This one was a typed letter saying that last year the writer had underpaid "my income tax" by $1, and "here it is." And there it was, pinned to the letter, a one-dollar bill.

The Collector of Internal Revenue is asking today just what it portends. Has the new prosperity definitely set in. Or is there a new return to the old morality.

Film Majesties Share Honor With Three Pigs and Volcano

Even So, Each Was a Leader in Their Class, So Mr. Laughton and Miss Hepburn Can Rest Assured of Good Company

In their place at the top of their profession for motion picture work during 1933 Miss Katharine Hepburn and Mr. Charles Laughton find themselves making room for a volcano and the Three Little Pigs.

By vote of their fellow artists and the executives and technicians in the motion picture industry these two artists were honored as giving the best performances in films distributed by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc. At the same time the three insouciant pigs of Mr. Walt Disney were awarded the certificate for the best cartoon film. And "Karakatoa," the splendid educative account of the great volcano made by Educational Pictures, was declared the best novelty.

At the banquet in Los Angeles when 600 members of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences gathered recently to award statuettes to the players whom they had adjudged as giving the best performances in 1933, the Hamlet and Ophelia of the occasion were absent.

Mr. Laughton, acclaimed for his work as the king in "Private Life of Henry VIII," was acting with the Old Vic. Company at Sadlers Wells Theater in London, and Miss Hepburn, acclaimed for her performance in "Morning Glory," had just boarded a steamer for England after a month's attendance of first nights in New York theaters.

Both players have been absent four months or more from Hollywood, and, as is typical of their kind, have been on a busman's holiday. Miss Hepburn's stage engagement occupied less than three months of her time, including the rehearsal period of "The Lake" and the sell-out week in Washington preliminary to her seven weeks' engagement in New York.

Mr. Laughton has been working all winter with a popular-priced London company that has a repertory of the appear in, that he might, as he put important plays that he wished to it, "broaden his acting experience."

Important Changes In Navy Announced Effective in June

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Herbert V. Wiley, sole officer survivor of the crash of the airship Akron, was ordered today to take command of the Macon, sister ship of the sky dreadnought which plunged into the sea a year ago.

Another survivor of a major airship disaster, Lieut. Commander C. E. Rosendahl, was ordered from the cruiser Portland to the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J. He was aboard the Shenandoah when she came screaming to earth in 1925.

These shifts were in a long list involving important navy jobs, afloat and ashore. Practically all are effective June 1.

Commander Alger H. Dresel, present captain of the Macon, was assigned to command the Sunnyvale, Calif., air station, the Macon's home port. Like Wiley and Rosendahl, Dresel is a former captain of the airship Los Angeles.

Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, now commander at Sunnyvale, was ordered to command the battle cruiser Northampton.

Lieut. Commander J. L. Kenworthy, commanding officer at Lakehurst, was ordered to the Macon as executive officer, relieving Lieut. Commander J. C. Arnold.

Capt. Arthur B. Cook, for several years assistant chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, was ordered to command the Aircraft Carrier Lexington.

Other changes included:

Capt. William D. Puleston from command of the Battleship Mississippi to duty as director of Naval Intelligence at Washington.

Capt. Martin L. Metcalf from command of the Cruiser Chester to the Navy General Board at Washington.

Capt. Henry D. Cooke from command of the Battleship Oklahoma to duty as chief of staff of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

Capt. Rufus F. Zogbaum from command of Aircraft Carrier Saratoga to command of the air station at Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Roos S. Culp from command of the cruiser Raleigh to duty as officer in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at San Francisco.

Capt. Ernest D. McWhorter from duty as Chief of Staff to Commander, Aircraft, Battle Force, to duty as Commander of Aircraft Squadrons, Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

Capt. Paul P. Blackburn from command of Submarine, Squadron 3 to duty as Chief of Staff, Commander, Cruisers, Scouting Force.

Capt. Husband E. Kimmel from command of the Battleship New York to duty as Chief of Staff, Commander, Battleships, Battle Force.

Capt. Herbert F. Leary from command of the Cruiser Portland to duty as Chief of Staff, Commander, Destroyers, Battle Force.

Capt. Walter B. Woodson from duty as Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy to command the Cruiser Houston.

Police Find 'Spies' Nest' In Paris Espionage Case

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—A "spies' nest," with secret panels and other tricks described in mystery thrillers, was found yesterday in a search for further evidence against an espionage band, involving Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon Switz of the United States.

Hollowed furniture drawers that opened at the touch of hidden springs and closets with false bottoms, police said, were discovered when they searched the apartment of Mme. Baila Englart, fugitive Bessarabian girl. She is sought on a charge of developing and printing secret code films which Mr. Switz admitted mailing to Switzerland for an "acquaintance."

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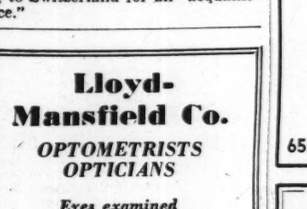

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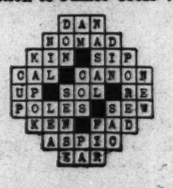

New York Y. C. Arranges For Annual Cruise

Will This Year Renew Race for the Brenton Reef Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—Due to the fact that there will be a series of races for the America's Cup this summer, added interest is being taken in the dates and plans for the regatta and cruise of the New York Yacht Club. These events always rank high in the yachting world, and especially in a year when the famous "Old Mug" is being contested for.

According to announcement made yesterday, the annual regatta will take place off Glen Cove, Long Island Sound, June 28. This year, unlike previous ones which have occupied two days, the regatta will be a one-day affair and it is expected that this will be the only time during the summer that the America's Cup candidates will be seen on the Sound.

The rendezvous for the annual cruise will take place at New London, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 9. Friday will find the yachts starting out on a squadron run to Newport, R. I. Saturday the fleet will take a run to Mattapoisett, Mass., where they will remain at anchor over Sunday. Monday will be devoted to a race out of Buzzards Bay. Aug. 14, the yachts will take part in a run around Hen and Chickens lightship, through Vineyard Sound to Vineyard Haven. Wednesday will find the yachts engaging in a run back to Newport, at which port the cruise will disband.

This year finds the club offering three special events. The race for the Astor Cups will take place Aug. 16, while the race for the King's Cup will be held the next day, both taking place off Newport. There will also be a race for the Brenton Reef Cup, which has not been competed for since 1916. The course for this race is from Ambrose Lightship out around Long Island to Brenton Reef Lightship off Newport. This cup was first raced for in 1872.

Arrangements for the trial races for the candidates for the America's Cup defense have not yet been made. It is expected that there will be a number of contests during June, July and August. Some of them will be classed as observation races with one series as a final trial.

Kojac Smashes Two Backstroke Marks

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 24 (AP)—George H. Kojac, former Rutgers swimming star, came back to the Rutgers pool last night and, during a water carnival, smashed the world backstroke records for 440 and 500 yards.

Aiming particularly at the 500-yard mark, Kojac shattered the standard recently set by Bill Willey of Princeton, by 24.8s. He was clocked in 6m. 14.2s. as compared with Willey's mark of 6m. 39s.

On the way, Kojac passed the 440-yard mark in 5m. 28.8s. as compared with his own standing world record of 5m. 32.2s.

Wallace Spence and Peter Fick, New York Athletic Club swimmers, were not so successful in their record-breaking attempts. Spence sought to make a new time in the 300-yard medley, but was timed in 3m. 40.4s., or 4.4s. over Buster Crabbe's record. Fick, hoping to better John Weissmuller's 100-yard mark of 50.9s., was caught in 52s.

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Sporting Around the Hub

BILL BRISTER, formerly a football star at Dartmouth, won the feature event of the Harvard University boxing championships, concluded last night in the indoor athletic building at Cambridge. Brister won the 175-pound title by a strong comeback in the last two rounds, after being outpointed in the first and second rounds. In winning the title, he defeated Gordon Robertson. Fred Taylor beat the favored Simmon Seder in the 135-pound class by a technical knockout. In the unlimited class, Samuel Zemurray, a student in the business school, easily defeated George Vashwiek.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Lutz, the Harvard boat builder who became a tradition of Crimson rowing, passed on yesterday. For years the builder of shells, quiet of manner and speech, turned out racing models for the strong-armed Harvard oarsmen and every boat he built was a masterpiece. For Lutz was one of the best known and most reliable craftsmen in the business. When he finished a boat, you could feel certain that it was the best man could make.

♪ ♪ ♪

Basketball and wrestling captains were elected at Tufts College yesterday by lettermen in both sports. W. G. "Johnny" Grinnell, whose home is in Medford, a star in three sports at Tufts, will lead the 1934-35 quintet. The new wrestling captain is Harold Slate of Quincy, who has been New England intercollegiate mat champion in the 126-pound class for two years. Grinnell is also active as a regular end on the football team and a pitcher and second baseman on the baseball nine.

♪ ♪ ♪

Louis E. Garono of Buffalo, N. Y., will captain next year's squash racquets team at M. I. T., it was announced yesterday. Garono also is a 135-pounder on the boxing team.

Charlie Brickley, one of the best field-goal kicker ever developed and a former star on the Harvard varsity eleven, has offered his services to Coach "Tuss" McLaughry of Brown, and will aid that mentor during spring practice, which begins April 9.

♪ ♪ ♪

The appointment by Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Harvard '15, as special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, calls to mind the great 98-yard run the former star made against Yale in the Yale Bowl, Nov. 21, 1914. Coolidge's run came with Yale in the shadow of the Crimson goal posts. Suddenly, during a pileup two yards from the goal line, somebody fumbled and the alert Coolidge picked up the ball and ran almost the length of the field for a touchdown. Harvard won, 36 to 0.

♪ ♪ ♪

Blond Wally Berger of the Braves satisfied his "public" yesterday by hitting his first home run of the year. It came in an exhibition game with the Philadelphia Athletics, which the Tribe won by 14 to 10. Jimmy Foxx, home-run-hitter-extraordinary for the Athletics, also hit a four-bagger.

Hershey Club Six Scores Ten Goals Against Clinton

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—Hershey Hockey Club, the Middle Atlantic representative, stood out best as the National Amateur Athletic Union championships got under way last night. Encountering the Adirondack representatives, Clinton Hockey Club, a combination of Lake Placid and Clinton (New York) players, it swamped them by a score of 10 to 2.

The Metropolitan All-Stars, made up from the four New York teams, scored over the Pittsburg All-Stars, 2 to 1, while the final game resulted in a victory for Detroit, 5 to 1, over the Boston All-Stars.

The other first-round game will bring the Baby Ruth Hockey Club, Chicago, against Baltimore Hockey Club, the Orioles. The summary:

Hershey H. C.		Clinton H. C.
Russell, Maley, lw	rw, Seagel, Coe
Blinco, Dupuy, c	c, Williams, O'Shaughnessy
Grossman, Nilon, rw	lw, Prettyman, Pegnin
Kinghorn, ld	rd, MacLean, Cheney
Beisler, rd	ld, Bates, Scoones
Frazier, g	g, Goering

Score—Hershey 10, Clinton 2. Goals—Russell 3, Kinghorn 2, Dupuy 2, Blinco 2, Nilon for Hershey; Coe, O'Shaughnessy for Clinton. Assists—Blinco 3, Dupuy, Nilon, Maley, Kinghorn, Grossman for Hershey; Pengin for Clinton. Referee—Rene Crovat and Robert Mennie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Met All-Stars		Pittsburgh All-Stars
Wahnquist, Kirkland, Cookman, Iglehart, lw	rw, Powell, Tyson, Davies
Jannelle, Callahan, McAlpin, c	c, Briggs, Roy Schooley, Davis
Babcock, Stubbs, Teevin, rw	lw, Roy Schooley, Battles, Rob Schooley
Splaine, Schroeder, ld	rd, McSorley, Connolly
Pettis, Boice, rd	ld, McCutcheon, McSorley
Cosby, g	g, Curi

Score—Metropolitan 2, Pittsburg 1. Goals—Stubbs, Jannelle for Metropolitan; McCutcheon for Pittsburgh. Assist—Wahnquist for Metropolitan. Referees—Lamie Crovat and Robert Mennie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Detroit White Stars		Boston All-Stars
Sullivan, E. Bigham, Hunt, Fauria, lw	rw, G. Smith, Gallagher, Liddell
Grossman, D. A. Bigham, McDonald, c	c, Hilliard, Lax, Ford
Hunt, Fauria, McDonald, Landry, rw	lw, Harris, Rowe, McDonald
Robson, Meyers, ld	rd, Andres, Savard
Wright, Meyers, rd	ld, Savard, A. Smith, Hoar
McMahon, g	g, Moone

Score—Detroit 5, Boston 1. Goals—D. A. Bigham 2, Hunt 2, Sullivan for Detroit; Harris for Boston. Assist—Fauria for Detroit. Referees—Lamie Crovat and James Warburton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Huskies Row 3 Miles in 16m. 30s.

BERKELEY, Calif., March 24 (AP)—Eastern rowing crews may prefer to wait for the annual California-Washington three-mile race before reckoning their Coast competition, but the Huskies have put out a broad advance hint of their power. In a three-mile trial test the Husky eight was clocked in 16m. 30s. That is 19s. faster than the world champion University of California crew of 1932 rowed the same course when it whipped the Huskies by 18 lengths! That Bear octet won the Olympic final from Italy by inches.

Amusements

BOSTON

Bach's St. Matthew Passion
"Richest and noblest example of devotional music in existence."—Sir H. Parry
Handel and Haydn Society
Symphonic Choir of 400 Trained Men's and Women's Voices
Thompson Stone, Conductor
Boston Orchestral Society
Jeanette Vreeland, Soprano; Marie Murray, Contralto; George Boynton, Tenor; Ralph Tailby, Baritone; James E. Houghton, Baritone; Boy Choir.
SYMPHONY HALL
Tues., March 27th, at 8 P. M.
To avoid long wait, auditors should be in seats at eight sharp, when doors will be closed.
Tickets at Box Office: $1, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Metropolitan Opera
Monday, April 2
(One Week's Engagement)
Ticket Sale Opens at the Boston Opera House Monday, March 26

JORDAN HALL Next Wed., 8:15
Unusual Chamber Music Program by the
Chardon and Durrell
String Quartets and Assisting Artists
Program: CHAUSSON, Concerto; ENESCO, Octet; PISTON, Quartet. Tickets 50c-$2 (no tax)

FINE ARTS
MAD AGE DOUBLE TREAT das Lied ist Aus
NOW

SHUBERT—Next Mon.—Seats Now
SIGMUND ROMBERG'S
Great American Musical Romance
MY MARYLAND
Desiree Taber—Bartlett Simmons & 80 Others
EVES. 50c to $2
WED. and SAT. MATS. 50c to $1

Syracuse Awarded ABC Tournament

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Jerry Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	702
Riley Gamboe, Bloomington, Ill	692
Charles Kaley, St. Louis	687

Doubles

Lee Foster-Lou Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
Vic Giromini-Frank Livignale, Syracuse	1257
Joseph Jerman-Joseph Motika, Cleveland	1249
E. Brunner-E. Holden, Eau Claire, Wis.	1248
Art Anderson-Celeste Spriet, St. Charles, Ill.	1248
J. Wolken-H. Summers, St. Louis	1242

All Events

Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1956
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926
John Fitzgerald, St. Louis	1839
Fred Lins, Milwaukee	1836
Hy Hegna, Milwaukee	1834

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Speer's, Racine, Wis	2926
Bunde Upmeyers, Milwaukee	2918
A. & P. Teas, Syracuse	2914
Learbury Clothes, Syracuse	2883

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 24—Four five-man teams, one two-man team, three individuals and three all-events changes resulted in the "Big Ten" of the American Bowling Congress here yesterday.

Husting Printing Company, Milwaukee hit 2946 for second place; Mineralites, Chicago, 2900 for sixth position; Hank Smiths, Detroit, 2847, ninth, and the West Chicago Recreation, Detroit, 2831, tenth.

Hermann's Undertakers, St. Louis, claimant of the match game championship, sagged with a 2783 total. Roy Holmes' squad were completely off form on the new drives, Garfalo hitting 609 and Holmes 596 to top the squad.

Shortly after young Jerry Vidro of Grand Rapids, Mich., made his ABC début with a 721 series for first place in singles, the delegates at the annual ABC business meeting elected Alf Martin of Louisville president for 1934 and almost unanimously agreed to hold the 1935 conclave in Syracuse, N. Y.

Vic Giromini and Frank Livignale, Syracuse, broke loose with 1257 for second place in the two-man standings, Giromini proving the heavy counter with a 719 series including a 287 game that started with 10 straight strikes. On the following squad of singles another Syracuse performer, Gregg Griffo, rolled 702 for third place in the singles. He had games of 200, 245 and 257. Earlier in the day Jerome Williams, Syracuse, shot a 671 single series and Bob Moser and Harry Clark counted 1218 in the doubles to put themselves among the top notchers.

Several new names were hoisted on the all-events board. E. Schultz of Syracuse went into sixth place with 1835, Johnny Martino shot 1834 for seventh, and Giromini went into ninth place with 1825.

Westminster Signs Gilbane

NEW WILMINGTON, Penna., March 24 (AP)—William J. Gilbane, former Brown University football star, has been appointed head football coach at Westminster College. Gilbane succeeds John D. Lawther, who has been athletic director and basketball coach as well as football mentor. The new coach was captain and fullback on Brown's 1932 team and played with the all-North team that Jock Sutherland of Pitt took to Baltimore that year.

Sea Gulls Win by 18 to 3

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 24 (AP)—The Atlantic City Sea Gulls smothered the Waterville Wyandottes, amateur champions of Maine, here last night. The score was 18 to 3. The Gulls scored at will and generally outclassed their New England foes from start to finish.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—*Burns Mantle, Daily News.*
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. and Sat.

RECITAL
TUES. EVE., MARCH 27, 8:30 p. m.
TOWN HALL
Emy-Lou Biedenharn
CONTRALTO
Coenraad Bos at the Piano

The Editor's Puzzle

280

If The party was ~~amusing~~ the neighbors and enjoyed by ~~all~~ Of course, the cow was milked and the horses fed before ~~but having had the time of their lives the party was voted a big success by the neighbors.~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Helen Jacobs And Sarah Palfrey In Two Tennis Finals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 24—Women's doubles and the mixed doubles were brought down to the final rounds yesterday afternoon in the first New England women's indoor tennis championship tournament at the Longwood Covered Courts. The first and second seeded teams in women's doubles reached the title round, but two minor upsets occurred in the mixed doubles play.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., the former Marjorie A. Morrill, reached two finals, the singles and doubles, but yesterday was prevented from a possible grand slam when she and her partner, Dr. G. Colket Caner of Brookline, Mass., were beaten by Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline and Raymond B. Bidwell of Weston, Mass., in the semi-final round, 6—4, 6—1.

The other minor upset in mixed doubles was the elimination of the fourth seeded pair, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Needham, Mass., by Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge and Gilbert Hunt of Washington, D. C., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the third round, 6—4, 6—1.

Helen Hull Jacobs, holder of the United States outdoor singles title, and her Brookline (Mass.) partner, Sarah Palfrey, reached the final in women's doubles, defeating the Marjorie Sachs-Virginia Ellis team 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championships

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., and Virginia Ellis, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Third Round

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., and Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Needham, 6—4, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, Mass., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., and Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., 6—4, 6—1.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and Raymond B. Bidwell, Weston, Mass., defeated Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—1.

Quebec Maintains Its Unbeaten Home Record

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	19	9	12	90	90	47
Boston	18	7	15	109	100	42
Quebec	18	9	16	94	87	40
Philadelphia	17	7	16	116	99	40
New Haven	11	4	24	86	99	26

Result March 23

Quebec 2, Providence 1.

QUEBEC, March 24 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers won a Canadian-American League game here last night, turning back the Providence Reds, 2 to 1.

The Beavers scored their two goals within a span of five minutes in the second period with Quenneville and Lowrey getting home the scoring shots. Providence was shut out until Murray broke through to score on a pass from Alexandre in 11m. 55s. of the third period. The summary:

Quebec		Providence
Wilson, lw	rw, Giroux
Quenneville, c	c, Gaudreault
Toupin, rw	lw, Hart
Molyneaux, ld	rd, Mulligan
Ayres, rd	ld, McVicar
Baxter,	g, Byrne

Score—Quebec 2, Providence 1. Goals—Quenneville and Lowrey for Quebec; Murray for Providence. Assists—Toupin, McCabe, Blake for Quebec; Alexandre for Providence. Spares—Blake, Lowrey, MacIntyre, McCabe, Phillips, Proudlock for Quebec; Nichols, Lesieur, Alexandre, Murray, Harrington Rivers for Providence. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Vines Defeats Tilden; Doubles Spectacular

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Big Bill Tilden in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, in an exhibition match watched by 1500 persons here last night. It was Vines' tenth victory as against 12 for Tilden.

With the score 3—2 for Tilden in the first set Vines began to outhit his opponent and ran through four games in short order. The winner was consistently aceing Tilden on his first service while his raking forehand drives frequently caught the loser out of position. The last two games were won at love.

After the second set was tied at 3—3 Vines won his service and then broke through Tilden's service to lead 5—3. Tilden again lost the set because of his inability to steady down.

In the first match of the evening Keith Gledhill decisively outplayed Alfred H. Chapin Jr. to win in straight sets, 6—2, 7—5. The doubles match between Vines-Gledhill and Tilden-Chapin called for the most spectacular tennis of the evening. The former combination finally triumphed, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Hawks Eliminate McGill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 24—Moncton Hawks, maritime senior hockey champions as well as 1933 Canadian titleholders, overcame another obstacle in their march toward the 1934 championship and the Allan Cup when they defeated McGill by 3 to 1 on Friday night. As they won on Wednesday by the same score, they took the round by 6 to 2 and moved into the eastern Canada final which will be played in Toronto next week. There was no score in the first period, but Moncton scored the only goal of the second and added two in the third before the collegians scored their only goal. The Hawks were the better team at all times.

Miss Page Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., March 24—Anne Page of Philadelphia is the women's New York State squash racquets singles champion for 1934, following her victory over Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Apawamis in the final round of the tournament played yesterday on the courts of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. Miss Page was seeded No. 1, while Mrs. Lamme was placed at No. 2, and the former won the final, 15—18, 18—11, 15—7, 15—7. Mrs. Lamme and Margaret Bostwick of Bronxville won the doubles title by defeating Mrs. C. C. Madeira and Miss Page, both of Philadelphia, 15—10, 13—18, 15—8, 14—17, 18—16.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (A) 14, Newark (IL) 9.
Boston (N) 14, Philadelphia (A) 10.
Brooklyn (N) 6, Montreal (IL) 5.
Cincinnati (N) 8, House of David 7.
Minneapolis (AA) 7, Cincinnati Seconds 3.
New York (N) 4, St. Louis (A) 3.
Philadelphia (N) 14, Columbus (AA) 8.
Pittsburgh (N) 14, Chicago (N) 8.
St. Louis (N) 19, Rochester (IL) 4.
Washington (A) 5, Cleveland (A) 2.

Rutgers and Yale Advance

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Rutgers and Yale advanced to the semifinals of the National A. A. U. waterpolo championships last night. Rutgers defeated the West Side Y. M. C. A., 30 to 19, while Yale earned a close 11-to-9 victory over the New Bedford (Mass.) Y. M. C. A.

Bobby Jones's Rivals Leading By 1 to 8 Strokes

Horton Smith Tops Field With a Two-Round Total of 142

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 24 (AP)—Bobby Jones faced a task today that would have tested his smile and courage even in his reigning years as emperor of golf, that of overtaking professional rivals who hold advantages of from one to eight strokes.

With half the masters' invitation battle done, Jones finds himself no better than twenty-eighth position, far behind the leading Horton Smith and below most of his professional opponents of former days.

Jones's Putting Erratic

Erratic putting in the opening rounds sent Jones's scores high, offset his fine play through the fairways and forced him to post rounds of 76-74—150.

Excluding his performances around the green, Bobby's "comeback" has been successful for his long game has been near perfect, but inability to regain his former putting stroke and the consequent errors have all but pushed him out of the running. Bobby needed two good rounds today and Sunday to get up among the leaders and a pair of marvelous exhibitions to stand any chance of winning. Curiously the one man who now holds the widest margin over Jones is Horton Smith, the youngster who gave Bobby his last defeat in the spring of 1930 before the "grand slam" march was on. Smith played par closely yesterday for a 72 after his opening 70 for a two-round total of 142, and a stroke lead over the field.

Burke and Dudley Tied

Bill Burke, Jones's successor as the United States open champion in 1931, and big Ed Dudley, whose 69 was yesterday's low score, were tied at 143. The veteran MacDonald Smith and a couple of younger stars, Jimmy Hines and Ralph Stonehouse, were together at 144.

Within easy distance were four strong threats at 145, Leo Diegel, Paul Runyan, Craig Wood and Al Espinosa, while Denny Shute, the British open champion from Philadelphia, is only a stroke further removed.

C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville of Canada, former holder of the United States amateur golf championship, featured yesterday's play by scoring a hole in one on the 145-yard seventh. Somerville used a niblick. The ball hit in front and bounced into the cup.

It still was anyone's tournament, for 20 professionals were within five shots of each other, and prospects were for a wide-open battle down the stretch.

The scores of all players having two-round scores of 150 or better follow:

Horton Smith, Chicago	70	72	142
Billy Burke, Cleveland	72	71	143
Ed Dudley, Augusta	74	69	143
Jimmie Hines, Timber Point, N. Y.	70	74	144
MacDonald Smith, Nashville	74	70	144
Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis	74	70	144
Craig Wood, Deal, N. J.	71	74	145
Al Espinosa, Akron, Ohio	75	70	145
Leo Diegel, Philadelphia	73	72	145
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	74	71	145
Denny Shute, Philadelphia	73	73	146
Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn.	71	75	146
Walter C. Hagen, Detroit	71	76	147
Willie MacFarlane, Tuckahoe, N.Y.	74	73	147
Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee	75	72	147
Charles Lacey, Great Neck, N. Y.	74	73	147
Henry Picard, Charleston, S. C.	71	76	147
Johnny Dawson, Chicago	74	73	147
Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y.	74	73	147
Bill Schwartz, St. Louis	75	72	147
Henry Ciuci, New York	74	73	147
Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond	74	74	148
Al Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.	74	74	148
*Charles Yates, Atlanta	76	72	148
Mortie Dutra, Detroit	74	75	149
Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	75	74	149
Errie Ball, Mobile, Ala.	74	75	149
Phil Perkins, Cleveland	74	76	150
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	75	75	150
Robert T. Jones, Atlanta	76	74	150

*Amateur.

Lott Does Not See Japan Great Britain's Threat

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., who has been playing Davis Cup tennis since 1928, and who should know something about it, disagrees with Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain's ace, that Japan is the country to beat this year.

Perry recently returned to England from an Australian tour and voiced the opinion that the young Japanese players, Hideo Nishimura and Jiro Fujikura, offer the chief threat to Great Britain's international tennis rule.

"Australia will take care of Japan," the Chicago doubles veteran said, "and if Jack Crawford and company can't do it, we will in the interzone final."

Ward Retains Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—Francis J. Ward, City Athletic Club coach, retained his United States open squash tennis championship from the challenge of Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club of Newark professional, for the third year in succession yesterday at the Shelton Club. Iannicelli, who won the tournament title, fought all the way, but Ward was always able to clinch the points when he needed them. The score: 15—8, 15—3, 15—3. Ward has been the outstanding professional for the last 10 years, winning every tournament held since 1926.

N. E. Pro Soccer Starts April 7

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24 (AP)—President Samuel Fletcher of the New England division of the American Soccer League announced last night that the spring schedule of the pro circuit will start the week-end of April 7 and 8. Seven clubs will play a home-and-home schedule in the spring series. The Defenders and Tessiers of New Bedford have been dropped from the league, which will continue with the following teams: Fairlawn Rovers, Thornton Vics, Pawtucket, Fall River United, Fall River Rovers, Boston and Quincy Canadians.

Charlotte Glutting Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 24—Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J., won the women's North and South golf championship for 1934 yesterday when she defeated Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., in the final round, 2 and 1. Edith Quier of Reading, Penna., won the consolation prize by defeating Mrs. J. W. Hoopes of Kennett Square, Penna., 3 and 1.

Want to Make Hole in One?

PINEHURST, N. C., March 24 (AP)—If you want to make a hole in one, play with former State Senator James H. Walker of Massachusetts. Last Monday G. M. Howard of Halifax, N. S., during a round with the former Senator holed his tee shot on the sixth hole of the No. 3 course here. The other day S. Y. Ramage of Oil City, Pa., playing with Mr. Walker, made an ace on the eleventh hole of the No. 1 course.

College Wrestlers Go to the Mat In N.C.A.A. Tourney

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 24 (AP)—Wrestling champions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be enthroned today when 31 athletes representing 14 colleges, go to the mat in the semifinals and the finals of the seventh annual N. C. A. A. wrestling tournament.

Indiana University and Southwestern Teachers from Oklahoma, each with six men qualified for the semifinal bouts, are in the lead for the team championship. Others still in the running are Oklahoma Aggies, Cornell College, Oklahoma University, Temple, Michigan, Rochester Institute, Iowa, Northwestern, Lehigh, Central State Teachers, Washington and Lee and Illinois.

Five of the 1933 champions surviving are: Pat Devine of Indiana, 135; Rex Peery, 118; Ross Flood, 126; and Alan Kelley, 145, all of the Oklahoma Aggies, and Ralph Teague of Southwestern Teachers in the heavyweight class.

Devine was the only defending champion who came close to losing his crown in the quarterfinals. Ernie Stout of Southwestern Teachers forced him into an overtime session to win.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brunie Win in Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, metropolitan mixed doubles squash racquets champions, made a good start in defense of their title yesterday, when they defeated Marguerite Anderson and Francis P. Day of Plainfield Country Club, on their home court at Heights Casino. They had a hard battle, as Miss Anderson stood up well against the opposition, and Day also showed superior steadiness. But the service of Mrs. Brunie and the all-round play of her husband finally settled the issue in their favor, after losing the initial game. The score: 16—18, 15—10, 18—16, 15—7.

The other leading team scheduled, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Apawamis Club and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, postponed its match until Monday. The other match played resulted in a victory for Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Maxwell of Nassau Country Club over Mrs. F. P. Lindh, also of Nassau, and L. J. Cushing, Piping Rock Club, 15—9, 15—12, 15—10. Here it was the play of Mrs. Maxwell that tipped the score in their favor, as she stood up to the play of the men with fine skill, while Mrs. Lindh was hardly up to standard. This was in the first round, while the Brunies had a bye, and reached the third round by their victory.

H. W. Austin Appears To Be in Best Tennis Form

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Watch H. W. ("Bunny") Austin this year. That is the advice of people who have been present at his recent lawn tennis matches on the Riviera. England's No. 2 player has been showing remarkably fine form at Monte Carlo and there has been much speculation as to whether this summer he can win the men's singles at Wimbledon, and so become the first Englishman to do so since A. W. Core's victory in 1909. His greatest obstacle is likely to be another Englishman, F. J. Perry, whose recent achievements in America and Australia stamp him as one of the greatest players ever seen. With Perry and Austin at the top of their form, it is clear that Britain has bright prospects of retaining the Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's team championship. The trophy came back to England last summer, after an absence of 21 years.

One of Austin's best victories this year was at the expense of G. de Stefani, a member of the Italian Davis Cup team. This player has the peculiar habit of changing his racquet from hand to hand, so that he has a forehand drive on each side. But it needed much more than a forehand drive to cope with Austin. The final score was 6—1, 8—6, 6—1.

Japan Grows 'Big Stick' To 'Insure' Trade Peace

TOKYO, March 24 (AP)—The House of Peers passed today the "Trade Protection Act," which will give the Japanese Government weapons with which to fight anticipated trade wars. The measure already has passed the House of Representatives.

Under the act, the Government may raise or lower Japanese import tariffs by executive order and at the same time limit or prohibit imports and exports. The primary purpose is to give the Government power to make quick reprisals against any nation whose commercial actions are considered discriminatory toward Japan.

Brown Elects Three Captains

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24 (AP)—Three Massachusetts men won captaincies of Brown indoor sports teams at the elections yesterday afternoon. C. Howard Floren '35 of Brockton was elected varsity basketball leader, Frederic M. Lee '35 of Charlestown was named varsity swimming captain and Robert B. Chapin '35 of Newton Center was elected to lead the varsity hockey team. Lee and Chapin prepared for Brown at Worcester Academy and Floren came from Brockton High School.

Johnson's Yacht Qualifies

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 24 (AP)—J. Seward Johnson's yacht Princess won yesterday afternoon's race to take the Bermuda one-design winter championship series and earned the right to head the Bermuda team in a series against the Long Island interclub boats. The series will start April 12. Other Bermuda boats which qualified for the series of nine races were J. E. Pearman's Starling, K. C. Gosling's Longtail and N. B. Dill's Cardinal.

Tourists Open Two-Day Match

PERTH, Australia, March 24 (Canadian Press)—The Australian cricket team that will tour England this summer yesterday opened a two-day match, last of its matches before sailing for England on Monday. At the close of play Western Australia had run up 226 runs for only four wickets, F. Bryan getting 70 before he retired injured, and Taaffe scoring 66, not out.

Syracuse Elects Alkoff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 24—Lewis Alkoff '35 of New York City has been elected captain of the Syracuse varsity basketball team for next year. James E. Munro '35 of Camillus, N. Y., has been elected manager.

France Seeks Guarantees As Vital to Accord on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

of discussion. Even the French say it "constitutes a step forward."

There is in fact a certain amount of common ground now established between the leading powers. Thus the French refusal to disarm further immediately, though it sounds uncompromising, is offset by the fact that Herr Hitler has said that he does not demand abandonment of the offensive weapons of heavily armed powers for five years.

Hopeful Aspects

Nor does the British plan involve any rearmament of Germany for at least two years, except in so far as concerns the equipping of a larger number of men with the weapons already permitted under the Treaty of Versailles. Germany, it is believed, is ready to concur, except as regards the air. Even this difficulty, it is thought here, however, is not insurmountable.

Germany has also agreed to allow inspection and supervision of its storm troopers and other quasi-military forces, while Britain, like the United States, has also accepted supervision "in principle," even if the details still remain to be worked out.

Thus in the eyes of Downing Street if the question of guarantees can be solved, there is a good prospect of concluding a convention—no doubt not such a strong one as had been hoped, but, in the British view, even a weak convention involving controlled, instead of uncontrolled, armaments would be better than no convention at all.

How far Britain is prepared to go to meet the French on the guarantee issue has not so far been discussed by the Cabinet. Certain individual ministers have strong and widely differing views on the subject. It is believed, however, that the balance of opinion inclines toward undertaking definite commitments in the event of a breach of the disarmament convention.

These might perhaps take the form of restating article 16 of the League Covenant in its application to a disarmament convention. If so, it is probable that Britain would insist on such sanctions being applied on a regional basis with the provision that countries outside the zone would not interfere with the application of pressure against a state which had broken the convention.

It is necessary to emphasize, however, that the Cabinet has taken no decision on the question. The matter will not even be discussed by the Cabinet subcommittee till Monday. Meanwhile it is expected to be some time before the clear lines of a policy begin to develop.

French Secret Note Calls for Guarantees For Peace by Britain

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—A revival of the old Entente Cordiale, which brought Great Britain into the World War, is sought by France in a secret communication to London elaborating its reply to the British arms proposal.

The latter document, made public last night, itself referred guardedly to this French desire in discussing the necessity of safeguarding against violations of any arms convention.

"If established violations endanger the security of a state, common action by the powers should be used for the benefit of the threatened nation," the note said.

"This common action should come into play, particularly if the violation degenerated into aggression."

British Guarantees Sought

If British guarantees of aid against an aggressor are not forthcoming, the note makes it plain that the Geneva dis

Interior Decoration and Antiques

A New Zeal—for Knowing, Not Buying

AMERICAN collectors who have come to center their attention on one or another of the many classes of things popularly designated as antiques, are showing a strong inclination to associate themselves in groups, according to the nature of their chief interests. It was only about two years ago that the first of these "clubs" was formed. Since then there have come to our notice the starting of at least half a dozen more, their activities directed to as many different fields of collecting or research.

The hospitable Early American Glass Club was the first of the several referred to above. In about two years the club, started in Boston, has grown to over 700 members, with chapters in some other cities. Numerous exhibitions have been surprisingly successful, both in the generosity of owners to loan costly and fragile displays, and in the eager attendance of thousands of visitors. Mrs. F. L. Dillaby, 53 Chester Road, Belmont, Mass., is the secretary.

So it has come about that some of the thousands who have been buying all sorts of American glass during recent years have slowed up on spending and are giving more time to learning about the things they have acquired. Also within two or three years, two books on glass have been published, adding much to popular knowledge of the pressed sorts. Another is still needed, it seems—one that will offer a set of æsthetic standards for this sometimes deplorably ugly product.

If people would make their selections of "Sandwich" glass more for its attractiveness of color and shape and less for some name that present-day trade has given to it, it seems certain a finer and more lasting pleasure would come to them. Whoever stirs up all collectors to see and to seek this artistic quality in glass, and to value each piece of it accordingly, will be a benefactor indeed.

Lighting Devises Their Hobby

If memory serves correctly, the Rushlight Club was the next to be formed, as some of those who were particularly concerned with primitive lighting devices assembled and organized. The lure of the light has captivated a goodly number who never tire in the search for added facts about design of lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, and holders for the many substances that have been utilized in past centuries. Endless seems the array of expedients that have been invented. Equally without end, the patience of those who hunt for the things, try to define their uses and set their dates. The Rushlight Club holds monthly meetings, with speakers on special topics, the last being in the Boston Museum. The secretary is Dr. E. A. Rushford, 184 Lafayette Street, Salem, Mass.

Last October the Wedgewood Club was formed, and has been holding monthly meetings since then. This seems to have very much of specialized purpose, for its attention is confined to the product of the Wedgewood works only, and that from the beginning down to the year 1843. The period begins with 1759, when Josiah the first started manufacturing fine wares, and extends to the year in which the work of Josiah II ceased. Within this time were made those types which most attract collectors.

Familiarity with the output of this plant involves acquaintance with the work of rivals who copied, so far as they were able, the substances and the patterns of their more brilliant contemporary. Except for their incidental bearing on the main subject, other well-known makers are disregarded in the program of this group. The secretary is Mrs. Harvey Spencer, 90 Dover Road, Wellesley, Mass.

This Group Studies Clocks

Another very lively organization is the Clock Club, its last meeting being reported on this page. Old timepieces seem to have an appeal that is almost universal. Everybody needs clocks and almost everybody prefers a good old one to a modern. Having bought the first, the need for the second is likely to be fancied if not clearly seen, and perhaps a type finer than the first comes into the home. After that it is easier to get the third—perhaps to the thirteenth or the thirtieth—when at either of the latter stages you are a collector and, let us hope, a wise one. One needs wisdom in that game.

The publication of a bulletin which is called The Chronicle, after the group had been organized only three months, points to unusual enterprise among the members of the Early American Industries Association, formed last August. In this company are assembled 100 or more who find diversion in gathering all sorts of tools and primitive appliances used in the trades and occupations of America before power-operated machines appeared.

Makers of furniture and pottery, of cloth, whether wool, linen or cotton; wheelwrights, blacksmiths, shoemakers—these are a few of the craftsmen whose trade tools are gathered and studied. Between one and two centuries ago a great many articles needed in homes for food, clothing and lighting, were made right there. Often the very appliances needed for such production were the handiwork of the capable and ingenious inmates.

Very many of these tools and devices have survived and are now eagerly collected. In the hands of students of old crafts, they are valuable and illuminating records of important phases in the social life of the times when they were made and used. In this association again there is at work united effort to make the possessions of members contribute as much as possible to an intimate and accurate knowledge of a particular field in American domestic and industrial history. Mr. S. E. Gage, 144 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y., is the chairman of the committee on admissions.

A number of people who are interested in old pewter, whether American, English or Continental, have recently met in Boston for the formation of a Pewter Club. No announcement has come to our notice regarding any meeting later than the organization session. Those who wish to learn more about it may do so by addressing the Pewter Club, care of Old State House, Boston.

From an Ohio city come notices of meetings of the Cleveland Society of Collectors, formed about six months ago, its aims being educational and non-profit making. Announcements state the purposes are "for exchange of ideas and better appreciation of antiques." The secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Rollin Stickle, 511 East 118th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

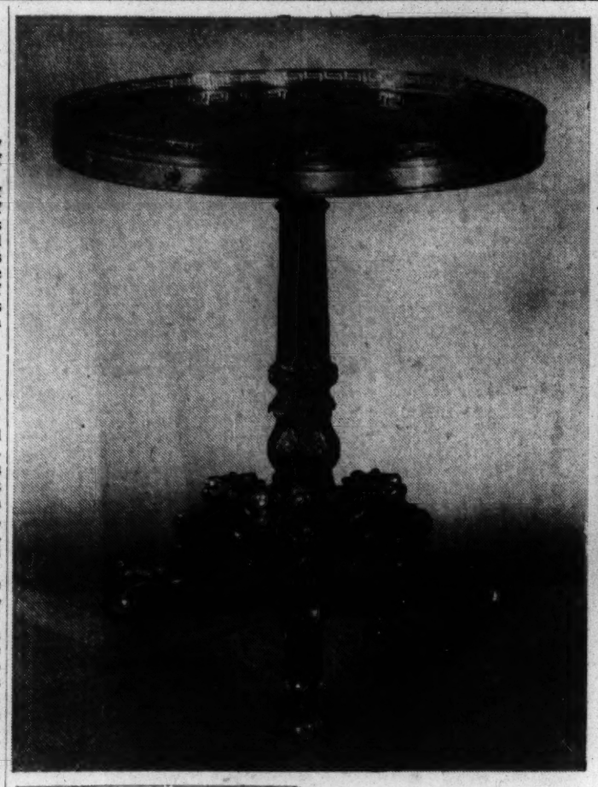
The Pioneer of American Groups

In advance of all others, a number of American collectors associated themselves 25 years ago, taking the name Walpole Society and promoting the publication of numerous scholarly books. But this was a very select society of about 20 members, each one eminent in one or more subjects, such as china, glass, pottery, silver, furniture, clocks, or colonial domestic life and manners. This society shuns publicity, and comes to general notice only when some new volume, sure to be of faultless bookmaking and of unquestionable accuracy, comes fresh from the press. Then it may be noticed that the membership changes slightly as new members take the places of those deceased. Except on these rare occasions the Walpole Society keeps to its seclusion as a small private club of gentlemen who find a common ground of fellowship in their diversions, while their vocations are themselves notably diverse—professional, financial, artistic, literary, and perhaps still otherwise.

This name Walpole, it may be well to remind ourselves, recognizes the eminence of the first Englishman who was conspicuous as a collector Horace, Earl of Orford, was the son of Robert Walpole, chief minister under George I. Horace—1717-97—was nurtured in luxury and became an ardent antiquarian, whose various collections were probably the most famous of his time. These were assembled at his country residence, Strawberry Villa, where his literary enthusiasms led him to establish a press on which was printed much that was written by himself and by his friends. He was a collector and a publisher, both activities being carried on by the society that has taken his name.

Formation of these clubs is a healthy turning from the mere acquisition of things to a better understanding of their merits and the qualities which make them of greater, or of less, desirability, technically and commercially. It should lead to a realization that all of the many varieties of articles which have attracted the attention of antique collectors may hold other values and meanings than their buyers at first recognized. As study and mutual exchange of ideas among members of these different clubs and associations continues, it seems certain to reveal that the things considered hold unexpected æsthetic values and social significances. No doubt many people will come to think these new values are far more important than the merits of things as mere property or as objects of rarity.

B. D.



Courtesy of Christie's, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Much of Chippendale's early furniture was an English version of the prevailing Louis XV style in France. An example of it is this carved commode, or bureau, in American terms. It is one of the many superlative examples of this style of furniture that are to be sold at Christie's on May 7, when the rich collection of the late Leopold Hirsch will be auctioned.

Another item in the same style is the tripod table with a round, brass-galleried top of green marble and heavily carved legs. This picture shows how elaborate and expensive a tripod table may be, while most early American ones are at the other extreme of simplicity and cost.

French furniture and clocks, Sèvres porcelain and numerous pieces of Chinese ware are among items that are listed for this coming event, which is attracting the attention of buyers of several countries.

The Hirsch Sale Coming in May

By "COLLECTOR"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

CONNOISSEURS on both sides of the Atlantic are counting the days until the sale of the Leopold Hirsch Collection, deferred from May, 1933, now definitely fixed for May 7 to 9, at Christie's.

The furniture, in particular, in this three-day auction is likely to attract collectors from the United States, Britain and the Continent and some sensational prices are looked for. English items will be the outstanding feature of this section, no fewer than 66 lots, mostly Chippendale and almost every one a masterpiece of cabinetmaker's art, will be offered on the opening day.

Mr. Hirsch acquired most of his superb pieces long before collectors had realized the desirability and attraction of these products of the old Georgian craftsmen. A large proportion of this furniture was bought at the memorable Sir Edward J. Dean Paul sale in 1896. So feeble was the competition at that sale that Mr. Hirsch, I am told, was able to acquire 40 superb Chippendale pieces for little more than £700—an average of less than $90 in U. S. A. funds. About 50 years ago Mr. Leopold Hirsch came to England, starting, it is said, with a capital of only £5. Always a fervent admirer of art, whether of furniture, china, pictures, miniature bronzes or tapestries, the forthcoming sale will be a revelation to many of his fine and discriminating but catholic taste.

One of the high lights of the sale will certainly be the mahogany Chippendale cabinet, 7ft. high and 6 feet, 4 inches wide, the sliding shelves inclosed by two doors. It is supported on a stand with five straight legs, carved in high relief with swags of flowers and drapery and with lovely flowery festoons suspended from the frieze. At the top of the central leg is a diamond-shaped escutcheon charged with a coat-of-arms, technically described as "a fess wavy between three wolves' heads erased."

Another and earlier item which is certain to prove a magnet for bidders at the sale is a magnificent set of 12 William III walnut chairs, with spooned backs, designed in the manner of Daniel Marot. This princely set is illustrated in Macquoid and Edwards' "Dictionary of English Furniture."

Another great prize, illustrated in the same authoritative dictionary, is a Chippendale mahogany commode, with serpentine-shaped front and sides. The front corners, apron and cabriole legs are carved with foliage, C-scrolls and pendant festoons. The ormolu handles and escutcheons are pierced and chased with rococo scrolls and foliage.

Of other Chippendale there are 12 beautiful arm-chairs; a set of four, three sets of six chairs, one of 16, covered in red leather; two settees, a pair of torchères; four tripod tables. It would need columns to describe in detail the Chippendale furniture alone.

There is likely to be keen competition for a pair of mahogany Chippendale torchères shown at the Loan Exhibition of Georgia Art in 1931.

The eight pieces of French furniture at this sale include a Louis XV library table, 4ft. 10in. wide, veneered with King-wood, a Régence commode, and two Louis XVI commodes, one of them probably removed from a French royal residence at the time of the revolution.

The china includes Sèvres, K'anghsi famille vert and Chien Lung famille-rose, Chelsea, Dresden and Frankenthal, and there is Chinese cloisonné, arms and armor Limoges, Italian and ancient Egyptian bronzes, miniatures—a veritable galaxy of treasures.

The 321 lots are a lasting tribute to the late financier's wide knowledge and his flair for beautiful things with which he loved to surround himself at his home in Kensington Palace Gardens.

Book Collecting for Beginners

New York

IT HAS come to be almost a truism, that if one were to follow any chosen hobby through all its refinements, to a complete knowledge of everything relating to it, he would achieve a cultural education comparable to a college training. However that may be, it is true, as regards book collecting, that it has many facets worthy of devotion. To paraphrase John Gay, one could be happy with any one of them were the other dear facets away. The constraints of time, necessitated by the existence of only 24 hours in any single day, the modest limits of the average income, the demands upon one's leisure of social and other obligations, force one to a choice.

All of us, if we are to identify ourselves with book collecting, will probably make some attempt to buy with an eye to three essentials—the nature of the edition, the condition of the volume, its association value. Other considerations follow. When the collector wishes to buy a book other than one of a purely informative nature such as a dictionary, he will not buy the first one he sees because it bears the title and author of the book in question. He will find, very often, that the difference in cost between just any edition and the very first of the same book is negligible, especially because of the latter's relatively greater attraction for him as a collector.

These things will come naturally to the true book collector, no matter how unpretentious he may be. But what is one to say for the would-be collector who finds that his economic boundary line hedges him in pretty closely within the sphere of those who would if they could, but they cannot?

To these one should say: "Purchase the little that you can, and while gazing wistfully toward the stars of the high-priced rarities which your low-conditioned purse will not permit you to buy, look about you in this garden of bookish endeavors, for it is fertile with interests that cost next to nothing."

It is probably safe to say that every public library contains a number of books relating to bibliophilic subjects. Among these one may find gossip about first editions and collectors, such books as those of Mr. A. Edward Newton; informative and historical volumes on printing, on famous collectors, on the "how" of book collecting. Such writing, when it is well done, is sheer joy for the book-collecting reader. Also, its benefits are twofold, for the reader gets more than pleasure and inspiration from it. He is all the while storing up a very reservoir of general background and knowledge which is bound to be of great aid in the day when his funds are more plentiful.

In addition to this general reading, there are volumes on the manual arts of bookmaking which, when they appeal to the individual taste and bent, yield many happy hours—and at little expense. The elements of bookbinding; the making of slip cases (containers for precious volumes, sometimes made with one end open and often completely inclosed); the A B C of the art of printing; these and other allied subjects may be found on public library shelves. An outstanding example of a book collector who is also a sort of book "mechanic," is Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone of East Orange, N. J. He is that well-known collector of miniature books who makes slip cases for all of them, even those which measure but a couple of inches in height.

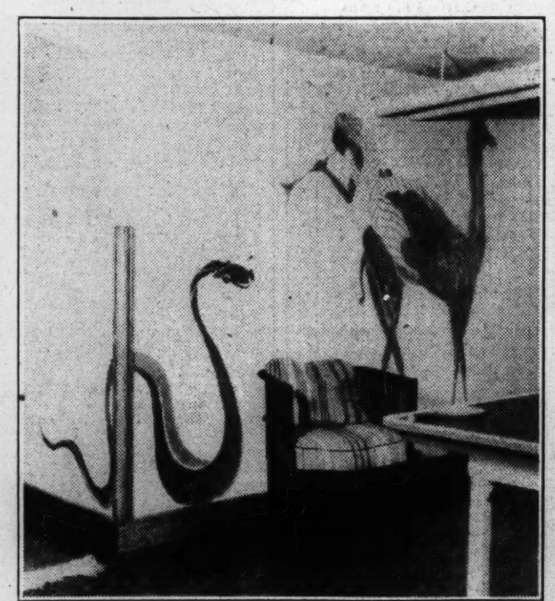
To supplement one's reading, those living near the big cities, such as Boston or New York, often have the opportunity of attending exhibitions of books from private collections,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Chinese manner in decoration has been delightfully applied to the dining-room wall in the home of Mr. Henry H. Forbes of Worcester, Massachusetts, by Mr. Homer D. Carr. This style revives a phase of mid-eighteenth-century practice, when Oriental motifs were so much in vogue. The colors are blues that range from light to dark, with reds, purples and greens, on a background of lilac tint. A piece of Chinese silk embroidery supplied the inspiration for this work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One-half of the Chinese embroidery which gave the motif to the decoration of Mr. Forbes's dining room is shown here. The whole piece measured four inches by seventeen inches; the wall space, surprisingly enough, was four feet by seventeen feet



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the treatment of the game room in Mr. Forbes's basement, Mr. Carr has humorously adapted some impressions of circus scenes. In this the detail caricatures the snake charmer who is blowing a tin horn at a serpent such as never was

Fresh Forms of An Old Art

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAINTED walls seem to be quite the vogue again. Whoever is interested in interior decoration is constantly stumbling onto new interpretations of this old art. There are those, for example, whose interest in early American antiques dictates a like delight in the wall paintings of the federal era and period immediately following. Those were all-inclosing landscapes, with their clipper ships and their hard drawn tropical islands, their mounted horsemen riding gallantly across the wall above the wainscoting; their harbors, continental-looking lakes, or pastoral scenes. Such decoration holds a large measure of charm for the lover of naïveté. Others prefer the so-called modernist wall, in which a handful of stars illumine a stark ceiling, or chaste cubes and circles disport themselves about a door-jamb.

Occasionally a lone worker in what the art capitals are prone to call the "hinterland" makes his own interpretation, taking his inspiration from an ancient art order, or quite literally announcing the intent of a room by the character of its wall decoration. Such experiments are yielding interesting results in the work of Mr. Homer Carr of Worcester, Mass.

A Chinese Motif

As a decorator, his appreciation of Oriental art has undoubtedly influenced his schemes. A feeling for the thorough sophistry of Chinese design, and a leaning toward the contour expressed in simple line and stroke, is obvious in his wall treatments. Two interesting pieces of his work illustrate this tendency, the dining room in the home of Mr. Henry H. Forbes of Worcester and the walls of the artists's own studio.

An ancient Chinese embroidery in the collection of the Musée des Arts Decoratifs in Paris inspired the design in both rooms, a photographic copy in color providing the original from which the artist worked. In Mr. Forbes's house, which is Georgian in character, the dining room has a paneled wainscoting, with paneling to the ceiling over the chimney-breast and about the fireplace. Both walls and woodwork are of antiqued ivory. Comparison of the main wall space in this room with the embroidery from which the motif was taken, reveals the curiously identical proportions, in size and arrangement, of a design which allowed an almost literal application. The original, a color copy of the embroidery, is 4in. by 17in., the wall space 4ft. by 17ft.

Probably From a Feudal Garment

The design is developed in shades of Chinese yellow, blues that range from light to dark, and in the reds, purples and greens which follow very closely the Chinese colors in the little embroidery. The design is lightly overglazed with a very light lilac tint to give the misty effect suggestive of age, and the whole benefits by a sepia glaze which ties in admirably with the woodwork of the room. The result is a wall decoration of imaginative interest, admittedly lively and provocative, as befits the dining room where sprightly conversation is welcome.

If the form and movement in this wall treatment puts the room in high key, the soft beauty of the harmonious coloring achieves quiet effect, and the Chinese motifs afford perennial charm. The embroidery in which Mr. Carr found his inspiration might easily have been a portion of a bridal garment. The objects in the piece would indicate as much, for the phœnix or Ho Wo bird is the symbol of obedience, uprightness of mind, fidelity, justice and benevolence. The peach, emblematic of longevity, is depicted along with the peony, symbol of wealth; so is the camelia, for fidelity; the chrysanthemum and the sacred fungus, both for longevity. Above them all flies the sacred bat, supposed portent of happiness.

The draperies in this room are of a soft, silk damask of Chinese yellow. The Persian rug is deep, rich blue. The furniture is generally Sheraton in style, with chair seats covered in a raisin antique damask.

Another form of wall decoration which Mr. Carr has brought about with amusing effectiveness is that employed in the game room of the Forbes house. This playroom in the basement of the house announces its intent right merrily by means of the circus folk who ambulate about its walls. One giraffe stretches his long neck to the fireplace, while his brother is lost in the steam pipes above. A tiger leaps across the wastes of a plain wall. Above a long settee the zebra prances in readiness for the ring, carrying the monkey on his back in evidence of camaraderie. About the fireplace other monkeys make merry, while around the corner the serpent writhes and twists his sinuous way. Just above the wicker chair he lifts his head as though to strike at the camel and his Asiatic rider. In the tropics he might be recognized as pursuing the tactics of the snake charmer, but in America the gesture would indicate that the snake was getting the proverbial "Ha, Ha!" Nor has the clown been forgotten. Behind the game tables, and with his usual inimitable modesty, he holds the elephant nonchalantly, bracing the beast with one hand, if you please, while the latter does his tricks.

These holiday walls in which the decorative figures are done in off-white, gray-black and touches of lacquer-red, form a background for the simplest of furniture that consists chiefly of game tables and long settees, on which cushions of lacquer red pick up the red in rugs. The room is obviously designed with easy formality to give widest scope for its enjoyment.

One can make her own tablecloths and mats of a new dull finished damask oilcloth in ivory tint. Some shops pink edges free, but it can be done with scissors at home. The home decorator who likes to do so can stencil or paint plain oilcloth to make her kitchen an individual and pleasant workshop. Borders on curtains, and motifs on book covers, waste baskets, splashers, laundry bags, and ends of "runners" are some places for such decorating.

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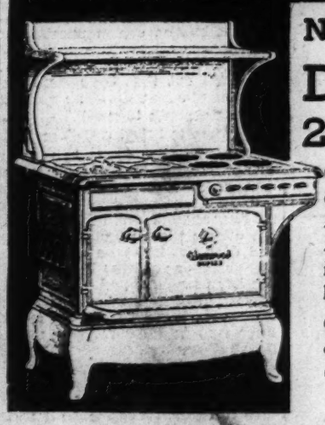

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Progress in Education

Letters From Parents

Letting Child Explain

Ohio

Dear Friends of the Parent Column:

For many years I have received so much good from our newspaper that I have often felt that I would like to do something to express my gratitude. My children are now grown and I read the Parent Column to find what I can use for my grandchildren. We have had many happy experiences with the Monitor. I think it was in 1914 that my son was carrier for the Monitor subscribers here.

Children of today are far in advance of either ourselves or our children. Automobiles, airplanes, telephones, radios and motion-pictures make things more clear to them than our methods of learning from books did for us. This makes such a difference in rearing them.

I am very much interested in the subject of obedience. It seems to me the worst thing any parent could do, to try to teach obedience through fear of punishment. In the first place, I have noticed that the parents who promised a whipping, do not always remember that promise. Some even promise a "good whipping." Now just what do they mean by "good"? In the second place, the child who is threatened or whipped so often pays little attention to it and goes on his way regardless.

Some children fear punishment and, in order to escape a whipping, will lie. These last soon begin to believe that the only wrong is in being found out. As they grow this grows with them and soon they think it right to do anything so long as they are not caught.

Children can always be reasoned with, no matter how young one starts. Talk to the child and be sure to let him talk. He always has a reason for what he does. Let him tell it; bring it all out. Then correct what is wrong and commend the right. Do not punish a child, unheard; give him a chance to explain. Teach him to do right because that is the only thing to do. Not because he will be punished or praised for it, but because it is right and there is no other way.

(Mrs.) H. K.

* * *

Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

I am sure that we fathers enjoy the Parent Column as much as the mothers, but perhaps we are a little slower about sending in our letters.

In our home the Monitor is very helpful and we especially enjoy the Parent Column. We have gained many ideas from it and have used them successfully.

We have two small boys, one 4 and the other just 18 months. With each of them we began early to cultivate the habit of being generous. As soon as they could understand, we would ask them for a nibble of their cookie or a piece of their candy, sometimes making them laugh by saying that it was oh! so good. In this way the idea of sharing developed naturally, and they enjoy it. Now they always insist on sharing with other members of the family, and we have endeavored to encourage them by accepting gracefully.

In any helpful work they want to do we try not to limit or discourage them but rather to let them take part. For instance, the baby enjoys helping set the table and they both like to help Mother scrub floors or the woodwork or help Daddy do things. Perhaps they are in the way in trying to help but they believe they are really accomplishing things, and this confidence they have in their own ability to do things we believe is important training.

We thought the idea of the "bean bottles" for overcoming bad traits very good, as mentioned in a parent's letter recently. We have a similar plan in operation that mother established for the older boy. He has a large cardboard card with his name at the top. On one side is the word "Good" and on the opposite side the word "Bad." For good deeds, brushing his teeth, or picking up his toys, he is allowed to make a pretty colored mark with any colored crayon he chooses. In the bad column he can only make a black ugly mark. We do not overdo the marking but try to confine it to the outstanding traits or deeds. The first week of the plan the bad marks were one ahead on Friday but he made a special effort Saturday morning, so when Daddy came home Saturday noon the good marks had won. The second week showed three times as many good marks as there were bad ones. The third week his ambition was to not have any bad ones at all.

We would be interested in hearing from others in regard to ways of keeping children quiet and peaceful toward the close of day when they seem tired of toys and sometimes perhaps a little restless. We have one way that works well. We have little plays or pretending games along the lines of the stories they know. For instance, we act out the story of the Three Bears and Goldilocks, Jack and the Beanstalk, Three Billy Goats, Gruff, Gingerbread Boy, etc. We take turns being the different characters or animals and the baby has grasped the idea enough so that he fits in nicely. They never tire of these pretending games.

An idea for having pictures by the older boy's bed has worked out nicely. The plaster wall was not so convenient for all the pictures that he wanted to have up, so mother hung up a wide strip of white cloth beside his bed and on this cloth he pins interesting pictures, valentines, drawings, etc. And he can change them around to suit his own taste. It is quite colorful and interesting even to grownups.

We have been helped so much by Monitor ideas that we hope others may find something useful in our experiences. (Mr.) H. R. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Girl Student Presenting Her Own Résumé of World News During Dinner Hour at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass.

Father and Son

II—*The Boy Yearns for a Good Example*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the worst things that a father can do to spoil an evening is to bring home with him all of his business troubles. The hour after the evening meal is one of the most important for the development of boy-father relationships. What an opportunity it is to discuss school happenings, friends, books, the news of the day, etc.! What a chance, before the boy goes to his study, to continue the fine relations that, in the right kind of a home, have been ripening through the years!

The remainder of the evening can then be happily devoted to such interests as each may choose. The atmosphere is happy and harmonious. In it one does not constantly find the need of telling son to do this and that in respect to his studies. The job is accepted as the proper thing to do, and it is done.

It has always seemed to me that the best teaching method a father can adopt is personal example. This involves many things. Habits are best taught through example. The lessons of self-control, initiative, alertness, clean living, consideration of others, etc., are best taught by those whom the boy knows in his home and whom he should love and respect. There is no substitute for character as a college entrance offering. Too few realize the increasing stress colleges are giving to character rating as an entrance requirement.

So far as I know, there is nothing quite equal to a good home, with good people in it, as contacts for the growing boy who is to rate high as a man of character. The father has a responsibility here that he can't afford to disregard if he wants to do his part in the education of his son.

Regarding Church

Shall we take, for instance, the example that some fathers set in regard to an interest in religious matters and the church. These things are educational, almost basically so, and yet Sunday seems to have become a day for devotion to other things than those involving thought of God and His relation to us.

Many thinking people agree that the difficult times through which we have been passing would not have come if enough men had been spiritually strong. A good father who wants to do everything possible toward the educational career of his son will set a good example by taking an interest in the church and in what it stands for. The same attitude should be shown toward civic and social matters. The boy is watching and learning. More than anything else he wants a real man to look up to. That man should be his father.

A father may not be able to teach his boy algebra but he can show him that nothing is gained and much is lost if a knotty problem is not mastered.

A father may not be able to help much when it comes to helping his son study poetry as required by those who set college entrance examinations but he can emphasize the importance of reading well and widely and of using good speech. He can point out that the educational standing of a man shows up when he opens his mouth to speak.

Time to Select a College

When the time comes to select a college for the boy, a good father does a lot to help. He sends for catalogues; he questions the boy on his likes and dislikes; he tries to find the college that is best for the boy and does not insist on entrance to any particular college; he talks with the boy's teachers and weighs their advice; in other words, he takes an interest in those things that are so important in their relation to the future educational success of the boy. He is not a looker-on who leaves all of the real work to the teachers.

There are other things that the father can do. He can teach honesty in all things. He can show that good personal habits keep one in good trim. He can show that it is good for one to be cheerful in school and out and that nothing is ever gained by being sour and disagreeable. Even in school a smile carries one a long way. Teachers are as human as anybody else.

A good and sensible father teaches a boy to "stand on his own feet." Football is not a game for a boy who is unfortunate in being effeminate. There are educational values in this sport, one of which is that a player learns how to take hard knocks without whimpering. Men want their boys to learn the lessons that sports teach.

Good fathers do not generally criticize teachers for grades that the boy earns. Instead, if grades given are not fair from the boy's viewpoint, the father coöperates with the teacher in trying to encourage the boy to persevere. He is sympathetic in the right sense, but he does not sit down and cry with the boy.

There is little in life more satisfying than the right kind of relationship between a father and his son.

[The first half of this article appeared March 20.]

Bringing the World To the Boarding School Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Andover, Mass.

BOARDING school students are sometimes referred to as living such cloistered lives that they become oblivious to the stirring world events going on outside.

"Would you believe it," demanded a father whose daughter had spent a year at a small school in the Middle Atlantic States, "when Jane came home last June she had no notion whatever about the Nazis and apparently had never even heard of Hitler!"

Even more significant was the assertion the other day by a faculty member of one of the leading women's colleges. "Many of our girls boast that they never look at a newspaper," she said, "so our Weekly News Bulletin is the surest means of getting what we want before all the students!"

Teachers Do Something About It

Realizing how easy it is for students to become wholly absorbed in their campus activities, a teacher here and there will take it upon himself to bring important world news to the young people's attention in ways that are likely to provoke them to discussion. Take for instance Abbot Academy, oldest boarding school for girls in New England. While a guest there, recently, the writer observed several ways of keeping present trends before the pupils.

During dinner one student rose and stood with her back against the wall, so as to face her audience of girls and faculty. Although an instant hush assured her of attention, there was no interruption to the meal. Speaking without reference to her notes, the student gave her own résumé of the important world news of that day, briefly and interestingly, for about six minutes. As she took her place again the table talk was resumed, and fresh conversational food had been served.

In the middle years at Abbot each student receives several turns at giving these dinner current events. The benefit from repeated practice has been found useful in awakening a genuine interest in the news, according to Miss Bertha Bailey, the principal. It gives an incentive for acquiring more background, through current reading, for their future news digests. It provides opportunity to summarize events tersely and to present them in an informal, conversational manner before a roomful of listeners.

A Way of Enlivening Class Work

Definite effort to tie up the present with the past is being made in every class at Abbot, and the teachers are finding that this link between the old and new immediately enlivens interest. For do not the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era become much more vivid in view of the recent rioting on Paris streets? The bombing of the Karl Marx Hof also suggests, among other things, the progress made in city housing conditions, while anniversaries and birthdays of public figures recall the pioneer work done in many fields. A Friday afternoon current events group meets voluntarily at Abbot with a history teacher for more thorough discussions, as a result of these plans to bring the world to the campus.

There are other influences at work too, that contribute to a broader sympathy with international situations. From many foreign countries come the daughters of alumnæ who, as the wives of missionaries, members of the diplomatic service, professors or business men, abroad, have wanted these girls to be educated on the quiet Andover campus they remember so pleasantly. And not a few foreign students have been welcomed to the Abbot family, have won close friends and so brought the customs of France, Greece, China, Japan and other lands to their American cousins.

A Tradition

Interest in political events is a tradition at Abbot. Back in 1840 there are records in the school publication of the lively participation in the Whig victory that elected Harrison and Tyler to the White House. The election of Lincoln, in 1860, was greeted with outbursts of enthusiasm among the "fem sems"—as their neighbors at Phillips-Andover call Abbot students—the demure young ladies delighting in the display of rockets, "Bengal lights," and other illuminations, and putting lighted lamps at every dormitory window. Debates based on discussions of party platforms go back a century, and still precede national elections, and there are often straw votes and manifestations of intense interest at the outcome.

From time to time the student publications showed a growing desire for suffrage, long before it was granted. In 1880, for example, one girl stoutly defends her sex from the opinion, generally expressed, that girls have no interest in national affairs. What chances, indeed, have they, she bewails, in comparison with their brothers? They cannot go to caucuses or rallies, they cannot let out their strong sympathies, if they have them, cannot join in parades or cheer their candidates. "If they try to learn through newspapers, they are met by unintelligible allusions and technical terms, which gentlemen either cannot or will not explain." The writer however, is "quite ready to bless the enlightenment of the great Nineteenth Century which gives privileges never before enjoyed by girls."

M. A. M.

Education is not a question of credits. A student may fail in all subjects yet be educated. Just because a student has fulfilled the formal requirements of education does not necessarily mean he is educated.—Willis Sutton, superintendent of schools, Atlanta, Ga.

Keep Juveniles At School, Urges Teacher President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bristol, Eng.

"Latest figures show us that at present there are at least 2,000,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 16 who have no work. These children have been trained in our schools in habits of industry. They have left school full of hope and ambitions to find that there is no place for them—no job for them to do. Demoralization takes place; parents see their children gradually sinking lower and developing bad habits. What appalling waste of the nation's wealth!"

This description of the plight of young people fresh from school was made by Miss A. M. Edwards (Liverpool), the incoming president, at the fortieth conference of the National Federation of Class Teachers held at Bristol.

Her theme was the raising of the school-leaving age. She pointed out that juvenile crime was on the increase, and money had to be spent on Borstal institutions and like places to try and undo the harm which had been done by enforced idleness. The Home Office Blue Book issued in June had drawn attention to the increase in the number of persons under 21 years found guilty of indictable offenses—the number of these in 1931 being nearly twice the number in 1924. There was a close relationship between these offenses and unemployment. The young people have no work, are not compelled to attend school, and so get into mischief; and the state must spend on prisons what it would not spend on increased school accommodation. Where was the economy?

The raising of the age by only one year, said Miss Edwards, would take from the labor market half a million juveniles. This would make an important contribution toward the solution of the unemployment problem.

Greater changes in social and industrial life had taken place since 1918 than had taken place in 15 years at any other time in the nation's history; yet the educational machine remained with little alteration. In order to prepare children for new times the extension of school life was urgently necessary.

From Truant to Hostess

Story of Jennie Who Found Her Place

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THIS might be called a study in the making of a good citizen out of a truant, but it is really just a story of Jennie who found her place.

Jennie used to be notorious among public school authorities here. A mere high school girl, her rebellion against the school system was so fierce that ordinary methods for handling truants didn't seem to fit her case. In a forlorn hope of giving her one more chance the city superintendent of schools suggested that she be taken to the Lucy Flower Technical High School for Girls and if possible, be induced to register.

Jennie came in her usual defiant mood, accompanied by a leading volunteer social worker who was interested in her extreme case. The girl was all ready to put up her wonted resistance when the principal of this school, who has some modern ideas about developing initiative in her students, simply suggested that Jennie visit the institution for a few hours as a guest of one of the student guides. "It was just fortunate that I was exceptionaly busy that morning and didn't have time to treat her as a problem," said Miss Sophie A. Theilgaard, the principal.

Treated as a Guest

The guide took Jennie for a tour of the school, just as an important visitor is conducted. In each room, according to this school's custom, a class hostess met her at the door. Class hostesses at Flower Tech, it might be explained, are students who take turns in assuming the responsibility of receiving any visitors who may come.

"Good morning," said the girl hostess in a pleasant voice as Jennie and her guide entered the cheerful botany laboratory. "This is a 2-A botany class. The subject of our lesson today is twigs. Won't you sit down and visit?" This went on in class after class.

Finally the guide led Jennie back to Miss Theilgaard's office. The social worker and the principal were talking. "And if Jennie should ever want to enter our school," Miss Theilgaard said casually, "she might come back and fill out a registration card."

Jennie spoke up. "Can't I get one of those cards now?"

She registered then and there.

Jennie came and stayed. Her attendance record was normal. When a time came that it was necessary for Jennie to be absent she sent a note to one of her teachers. Please, she asked, could she have her turn at being hostess when she returned, just as if she hadn't been obliged to be away.

Two Reasons

Miss Theilgaard believes in enlisting students in the work of running the school for two reasons. One is that it is the most practical kind of citizenship training. Students who form the habit of taking part in constructive activities gain poise and confidence. The other reason is that it is an actual help to the administrator. Not to use these human resources to the full is "culpable waste," she declares.

Lucy Flower High School, which gives a full accredited course but puts the emphasis on the activities most useful to girls in home making or other feminine employment, is a school unique in this city. In the last few years it has grown until its students far outnumber its 1500 seats, and many devices have to be used to accommodate all of them, and to avoid standardization.

It means a reversal of some time-honored school practices. A visitor recently conducted about by a bright "school guide" asked the girl how she happened to be appointed to this position, supposing it to be some school honor for achievement. "I volunteered," was the child's answer. This may throw light on Jennie's new attitude. In this school she has a part. A small part among nearly 3000 girls, of course, but in a way she was helping to run the school. It was hers.

Is Federal Divorce Law Needed?

You and the Law Series—4

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

EACH state has the power to prescribe the laws of marriage and divorce governing its citizens. They all may differ. For example, South Carolina will not grant a divorce for any cause, and New York recognizes only one cause, adultery.

Besides differing about causes of divorce, states also differ about the length of residence which is necessary in the state before the divorce can be obtained there, and the length of time which must elapse before the divorced persons can marry again. They also differ as to what type of service or notice must be given to the other side when divorce proceedings are started.

NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Going to a State Which Is Less Strict.

Many persons who wish to become divorced and have no cause which is recognized by the state in which they reside think they can solve the problem by going to a state which is less strict and obtaining the divorce there. Some very queer complications may arise when this is done. The state which grants the divorce recognizes it as valid, but the state in which the person has his home does not always so regard it. We may have the peculiar situation of a person being regarded as married when in one state and unmarried when in another.

Several cases have gone up to the Supreme Court of the United States involving the validity of divorces. In one such case a man wrongfully deserted his wife in New York and went to Connecticut. He took up a bona fide residence there, obtained a divorce and remarried. Some 18 years later, while he was in New York temporarily, he was served with papers in a suit brought by his New York wife asking for separation and alimony. His defense, in part, was the decree of divorce obtained in Connecticut. The New York court refused to consider this, and found against him.

The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, which upheld the New York court. It said, in part, that while the Connecticut court had the power to divorce its own citizen, the husband, it did not have the power to divorce New York's citizen, the wife, and the divorce was not valid in New York. If the husband and wife had lived together in Connecticut, or if the wife had appeared and contested the suit, it seems that then the court could have changed her status as well.

It is obvious that these mixups would arise more often if the person from whom the divorce was obtained would raise the question of the validity of the divorce. In most cases, they either desire the divorce themselves, or acquiesce in it, and its validity is never questioned.

States can, moreover, if they wish, recognize such foreign divorces, and often do if it seems best for orderly society. Nevertheless, many complications would be abolished if there were uniformity throughout the United States. This might be brought about in either of two ways—by a federal divorce law, which would probably call for an amendment to the Constitution; or by a uniform divorce law adopted by all the states.

CORRECTION, Article I.—New York State appears to be an exception to the general rule that a tenancy by the entirety is not subject to an inheritance tax. Certain portions of it are taxable under certain circumstances. Also there is a Federal Estate Tax on these estates to the extent of the interest of the deceased at the time of his passing away, providing his net estate exceeds $50,000.

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The Home Forum

The Party

THERE is going to be a party in my room. Growly—a sweet old tan Teddy bear—is entertaining Boody and a few friends in honor of Cuddly—a darling new white Teddy bear—and a choice selection from the last crop of Christmas animals.

Notes have been written to some of the guests. When I was asked to have a look at the invitations and found a few of the numbers made backward (in the heat of preparation, who could be blamed?) Growly's five-year-old *dea ex machina* exclaimed: "How annoying!" and hastened to change them. But most of the inviting has been done by telephone. Fortunately, all the animals have telephone numbers.

The *dea*, whose other name is Marian, says: "Do you mind if I fancy up your room a little?" The decorations consist of a large handsome turkey feather, brought back by an older sister from a farm expedition, and a bunny doorstop, both tastefully displayed.

An empty orange crate is an important part of the arrangements. After the surprises and delights of an almost intemperate Christmas, when places have been found for all the new toys, the children go back blissfully to playing with old hat boxes and pasteboard cartons. One of our dearest friends—aged four—with uncommon perception and realism, told a department store Santa Claus that what he wanted was "lots of boxes."

Marian works away energetically at her empty crate, evidently with not quite the desired results; for presently she says: "Hatch this off for me, please?"

"What with?" I say guardedly, not feeling sure of my ground.

"A hatchet, of course," she replies.

And now the music chair, that used to tinkle a charming little French waltz when pressed by a sitter, the tiny green garden bench, the small Chinese basket chair, are all brought in, for later there will be a play. We call it a play, but it is actually a series of impressive tableaux in which all the animals take part, each scene introduced by an explanation, just like the plays at the big sisters' school. I realize that I shall be called on to be the audience and must adjust my activities accordingly.

Besides Cuddly, Puffcat is coming. Puff is an endearing lamb's wool muff. The hands go right in under his head at one end and under his tail at the other. He has lovely blue eyes, and is as much in demand for a bedfellow as he is for day time walks. He is good company as well as very cozy.

* * *

Several of the old Easter rabbits are invited. Boody is the dingy yellow velveteen one. His original glass eyes disappeared long ago and have been replaced with beautiful blue buttons. Ruby, who has lost an ear, was named for his precious pink eyes. Dotty, a wee white rabbit, had a dotted muslin costume when he was new (is it necessary to say that the gender is a casual affair?); but now somehow always appears the well-dressed rabbit in a pink gingham doll's dress.

And there is Bumpus, an anomalous calico beast who belongs to one of the older sisters, and two massive carne in green and orange calico, and a sweet little lamb with a bell—very lifelike and appealing. It begins to look like quite a crowd and nearly fills my room.

Growly greets the arriving guests.

"Why, Bun," says he, "how funny you look! What's the matter with your ears?"

"Nothing," says Bun. "I've had a new permanent."

"It's nice," says Growly with appreciation. "I love it."

You can imagine the busyness of the *dea ex machina* with all the conversation to manage.

"Now they are all here, we are going to play a neat game I just made up. Will you play, Maif? Yes or no?" she demands firmly.

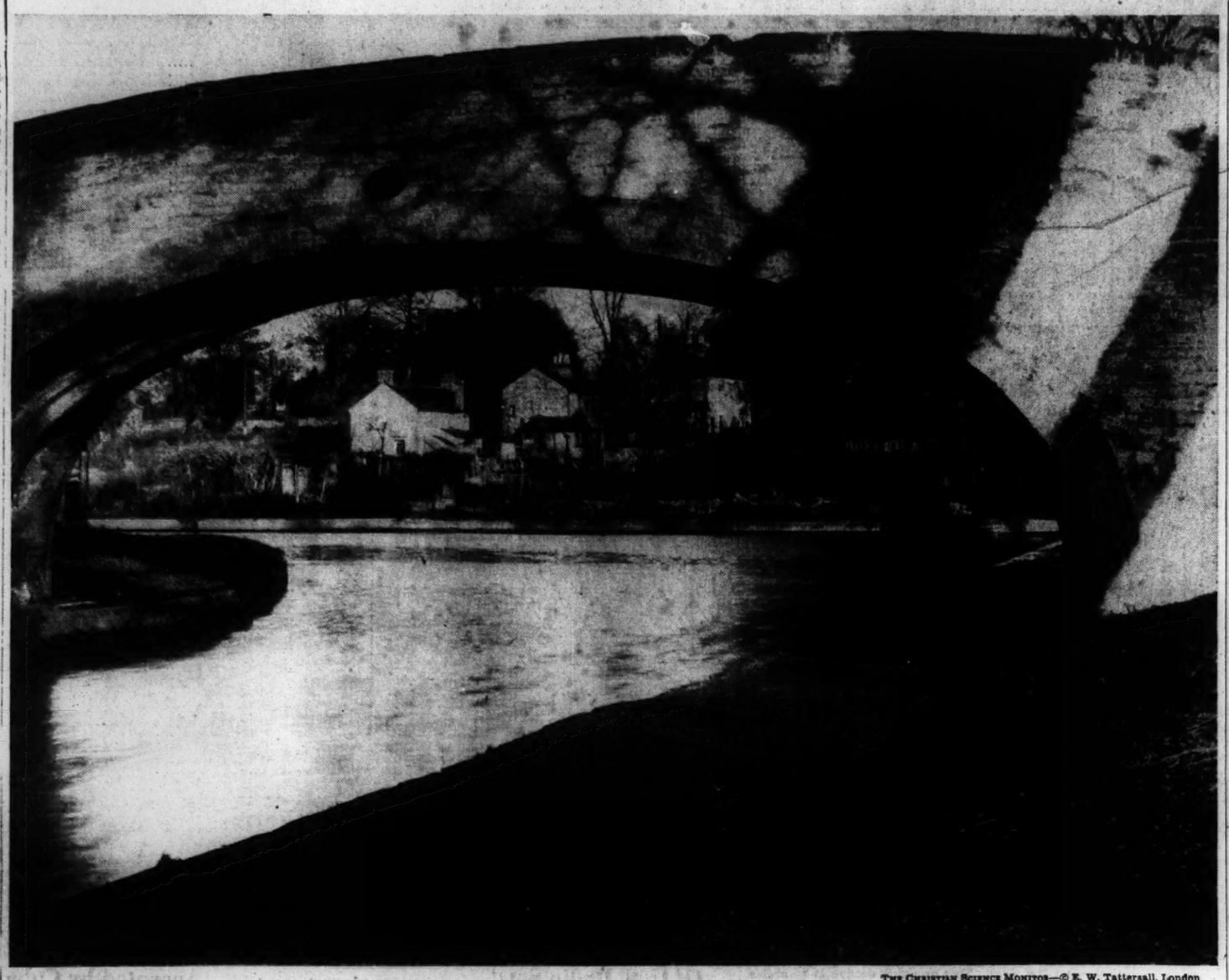
The accustomed form of this question is somewhat disquieting. Does it betoken in me a recognized habit of evasion?

The party seems to be moving smoothly without me and I undertake, perhaps indiscreetly, to write a letter. After a short period, I become conscious of having been exposed to the same question an inordinate number of times. A little guiltily, for not yet having actually heard it, I respond vaguely: "I've no idea."

"You have lots of ideas," Marian says reproachfully.

After the play, following our usual course, the party disintegrates. Oddly enough, our parties never properly end, with good-by and what a nice time I've had. Breaking up, more nearly describes the process, and picking up, more nearly still. Alas! This is the cruel end of most of the best fun; happily, perhaps, not often foreseen from the beginning, in spite of repeated experience.

A. W. P.



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Snowy Days in Japan

Japan is often called by foreign people a land of sunshine and cherry blossoms. This is because tourists generally visit only the eastern and southern parts of the country, where the climate is mild all the year round. On the northwest coast the winters are long, snow often covering the ground from December to March or April.

In the province of Echigo, where was my home, winter usually began with a heavy snow which came down fast and steady until only the thick, round ridge-poles of our thatched roofs could be seen. Then groups of coolies, with straw mats over their shoulders and big woven hats that looked like umbrellas, came and with broad wooden shovels cut tunnels through from one side of the street to the other. The snow was not removed from the middle of the street all winter. It lay in a long pile, towering far above the housetops. The coolies cut steps, for they were carrying snow at intervals all winter, and we children used to climb up and run along the top. We played many games there, sometimes pretending we were knights rescuing a snow-bound village, or fierce brigands stealing upon it for an attack.

But a still more exciting time for us was before the snow came, when the entire town was making preparations for winter. This always took several weeks, and each day as we went to and from school we would stop to watch the coolies busily wrapping the statues and small shrines along the streets in their winter clothing of straw. The stone lanterns and all the trees and bushes of our gardens were enclosed in straw, and even the outside walls of the temples were protected by sheets of matting fastened on with strips of bamboo, or immense nettings made of straw rope. Every day the streets presented a new appearance, and by the time the big carved lions at the temple steps were covered, we were a city of grotesque straw tents of every shape and size, waiting for the snow that would bury us in for three or four months.

Most large houses had thatched roofs with wide eaves, but the shops on the streets had shingled roofs weighted with stones to prevent avalanches when the snow began to melt in the spring. Above all the sidewalks extended a permanent roof, and during the winter the sidewalks were enclosed by walls of upright boards with an occasional panel of oiled paper, which turned them into long halls, where we could walk all over town in the stormiest weather, entirely protected from wind and snow. These halls were dim, but not dark, for light shines through snow pretty well, and even at the street corners, where we crossed through the snow tunnels, it was light enough for us to read good-sized characters. Many a time, coming home from school, I have read my lessons in the tunnel, pretending that I was one of the ancient sages who studied by snow-light.—From "A Daughter of the Samurai," by ETSU INAGAKI SUGIMOTO. (New York: Doubleday Doran.)

Nocturne

There is no loneliness on the summit,
Though the whole rim of day's gold-lacquered bowl
Is disappearing, and vaguely below me
The lake is fading in an argent scroll.

Strangely at night the distances seem less:
The village lamps that flicker miles away
Are clusters, tantalizing, brightly near;
The night-time is more friendly than the day.

Sheer depth below me drops the precipice
To curving shadows that I know are trees,
Familiar in the darkness as in light,
The mountain's ever-changing draperies.

Above me is the cradle of the stars,
A diadem for all the earth asleep;
And closely round my head the night winds blow
A purity of air refreshing, deep.

There is no loneliness on the summit—
The clouds come close and the sky is clinging,
And the sailing white moon is a mother
Whose lullaby winds are singing.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.

Something About Quincy Granite

IT IS said of Hertfordshire that no one loved it more deeply, or wrote of its charms more sweetly, than did Charles Lamb.

In the quiet woodlands, the winding lanes and wide-stretching meadows of his adopted county, he spent the happiest days of his childhood. And "so strange a passion for the place" possessed him that he was drawn back again and again, in later years, to haunt the environs of Blakesware and Mackery End and to seek the pleasant ways where, in the tender charge of Bridget Gladman, he had walked "in the days of weakling infancy."

"The time I passed at my grandmamma's is always in my mind, . . ." he writes. "My sister and I used to peep about among the faggots to find the eggs the hens sometimes left there. Birds' nests we might not look for. Grandmamma was very angry once, when Will Tasker brought home a bird's nest, full of pretty speckled eggs, for me. She sent him back to the hedge with it again. She said, the little birds would not sing any more, if their eggs were taken away from them. A hen, she said, was a hospitable bird, and always laid more eggs than she wanted, on purpose to give her mistress to make puddings and custards with."

The sun shines peacefully over Hertfordshire. Where the slowly moving waters of the old canal pass through the meadows, or skirt the walls of some small village, the sun throws blue shadows far across the grass, and patterns the stonework of the bridge with quivering designs. It catches the many colors of the gayly-painted barges as they swing round the bend, thrusting them deep into the ripples; it plays over the small decks and finds its way into the neat cabins. No noise here, no dust, no hurry or strain—just a restful moving forward with the "captain" at the rudder, his "mate" keeping everything spick and span, and the youthful "crew" assisting in any small way they can.

It was this type of simple life that attracted Lamb so strongly. "Happy, homely, loving Hertfordshire," he wrote; and the spell that bound him so closely to the place is felt today by those who, with a copy of his Essays for company, ramble through the pleasant country ways.

The formation of this granite was a very important event for Boston. It is the famous Quincy Granite of which so many buildings and monuments have been made. This Quincy Granite is coarse grained, showing that it was formed deep down in the earth and cooled very slowly. When an igneous rock flows out on the surface it cools quickly and forms a fine grained lava. If the lava is light colored it is called felsite, if it is dark it is called trap. Following the formation of the granite this region was land for a very long time, and was, therefore, subject to erosion. The rains fell and the streams flowed for millions of years, wearing away the surface until they had removed the rocks which were on top of the granite, and now we can see large areas of it at the surface.

After the granite had been formed there were great strains in the rocks, which caused cracks. Some of these are vertical and some are horizontal; you can see them in the walls of the quarries; they are called joint cracks. Similar jointing also occurs in other rocks. The rocks break easily along these cracks, which helps the quarrymen in getting out large blocks of granite. In the big quarries at Quincy and West Quincy you can see them quarrying the granite by using wedges along the cracks and blasting with small amounts of powder. Thus large blocks are taken out without breaking. These are the most important quarries near Boston and they have been worked a long time.

The first railroad in this country was used to take granite from a quarry in West Quincy for building Bunker Hill monument. It ran from the quarry to the Neponset River, where the rock was loaded on boats and taker to Charlestown. Steam engines were not used on this road, but the cars were pulled by horses.—IRVING B. CROSBY, in "Boston Through the Ages, the Geological Story of Greater Boston." (Boston: Marshall Jones.)

Clouds

Mountain down,
Cotton of the hills,
Whitecaps of the sky's deep blue,
Earth's own breeze-blown frills.

—GASTON BURRIDGE, in *Westward*.

Le vrai Pouvoir et la Psychologie véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN AXIOME nous dit que "la vérité au sujet d'une chose représente tout ce qui concerne cette chose;" et l'on peut y joindre cette autre maxime: "Tout ce qui est vrai l'est éternellement." Cependant en général les hommes ont pris pour véritable ce qui représente simplement certains phénomènes de la croyance mortelle et n'est soutenu par aucun élément éternel.

Il existe à coup sûr une vraie psychologie,—la Science de l'Entendement, de l'Ame, de l'Esprit. Cette psychologie démontrable et vraie repose sur la Vérité; elle peut s'appliquer à l'homme et à tout ce qui rentre dans le domaine de la réalité spirituelle.

On a coutume d'appeler aussi psychologie ce qui n'a trait qu'au sens mortel de l'entendement. Puisque ce prétendu entendement mortel est une contrefaçon de l'Entendement divin, de Dieu, sa science hypothétique doit également être la contrefaçon de la Science de l'Entendement; et dans la mesure où l'on croit à sa réalité, elle semble gouverner les circonstances humaines.

La Science de l'Entendement est la Science de Dieu: elle n'a aucun rapport avec le prétendu entendement mortel, qui semble se subdiviser et faire usage de différents canaux pour exprimer son semblant d'activité. Il importe de distinguer la psychologie réelle d'avec sa contrefaçon; car c'est seulement ainsi que les hommes peuvent s'affranchir des influences hypothétiques de l'entendement mortel qui prétend au pouvoir, et constater que l'homme réel n'est pas un "sujet:" il n'a jamais été et n'est point sujet à des conditions qui seraient l'opposé des conditions normales prévues par l'Entendement immortel.

Dans cet ordre d'idées, l'apôtre Paul écrit: "Que toute personne soit soumise aux puissances supérieures; car il n'y a point de puissance qui ne vienne de Dieu, et les puissances qui subsistent ont été établies de Dieu." Puisque "les puissances qui subsistent ont été établies de Dieu," et puisque Dieu n'a prévu pour l'homme que ce qui est infiniment bon, il s'ensuit que l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu n'a jamais subi aucune influence néfaste; et ceci s'applique à tous les temps et à tous les lieux.

Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, par Mrs. Eddy, nous trouvons ce passage (p. 3): "Parce que Dieu est suprême, tout-puissant, la matière médicale, l'hygiène et le magnétisme animal sont impuissants; et leur prétendue efficacité ne consiste qu'à décevoir la raison, à nier la révélation, à détrôner la Divinité—du moins en apparence. La guérison mentale tend à élever le genre humain; mais si cette méthode est pervertie, 'Satan est déchaîné.' D'où l'impérieuse nécessité que la Science de la psychologie s'oppose au péché et le démasque, annihilant ainsi l'hallucination."

Le Scientiste Chrétien s'attache à la Science de l'Entendement telle que l'exposent *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* et les autres ouvrages de Mary Baker Eddy. S'il demeure strictement fidèle à ces enseignements, il constate qu'une transformation s'effectue chez lui: de progrès en progrès les fausses croyances sont mises de côté et les hallucinations détruites.

La vraie psychologie ne reconnaît qu'un seul Entendement, reflété dans sa création infinie. Cet unique Entendement ou Dieu, gouverne sa propre création par l'immuable loi du bien et dans toute l'étendue de l'infini. Puisqu'Il est omnipotent, omniprésent, omniscient, Dieu inclut tout pouvoir, toute présence et toute Science. Aussi n'y a-t-il dans la vraie psychologie rien qui dépende du hasard ou des circonstances. Ce qui est mystique, incertain, destructif, illusoire, expérimental, n'en fait aucunement partie.

La vraie psychologie est exacte, positive et démontrable; elle embrasse la connaissance systématique de faits avérés reposant sur une base purement spirituelle; elle répudie comme étant irréel tout ce qui veut contester l'intelligence de l'Entendement ou prétendre que le sort de l'homme dépend de l'hérédité, des astres ou d'autres influences. Elle montre que l'homme n'est pas le jouet du destin, la victime du fatalisme. Elle fait voir qu'il n'est point un sujet sur lequel peuvent s'exercer le mesmérisme, l'hypnotisme, la transmission de la pensée: toutes ces choses deviennent nulles et non avenues à mesure qu'on parvient à comprendre la vraie psychologie.

La faculté qu'a l'homme de se bien gouverner, autrement dit d'être gouverné par Dieu, est un fait spirituel, non matériel. Cette capacité appartient à chacun de nous: elle constitue un droit inaliénable. Si l'homme était victime du fatalisme, il serait subordonné au mal, ce qui contredirait la raison et la révélation. L'enfant de Dieu ne peut jamais être soumis à d'autres lois qu'à celles de l'Amour divin. La Science Chrétienne permet aux humains de prouver que loin d'être dominés par des tendances soi-disant héréditaires qui les attireraient vers le mal, les passions, les faux appétits, ils peuvent vaincre l'erreur par la Vérité s'ils comprennent la Science de l'Entendement.

Jésus discernait la vraie psychologie. Il ne connaissait pas d'autres lois concernant l'homme que les lois de l'Esprit. Pour lui la matière, les limitations, l'asservissement à quelque fausse croyance n'existaient pas. Dans *Unity of Good* (p. 9), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Jésus a montré clairement le chemin,—si clairement que ceux qui n'y marchent pas n'ont aucune excuse; mais ce sentier n'est point celui de la science physique, de la philosophie humaine ou de la psychologie mystique."

Le christianisme qu'enseignait Jésus ne comportait rien de mystique. Il n'y a pas non plus de mysticisme dans la Science Chrétienne, mais il y a l'intelligence positive et démontrable de la Science de l'Entendement, par laquelle les malades sont guéris, les affligés consolés, tandis que la justice et la paix s'établissent dans la mentalité spiritualisée.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

True Power and True Psychology

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is an axiom to the effect that "the truth about anything is all there is about it," and that "whatsoever is true is eternally true." Mankind, however, has been prone to accept as true that which is simply part of the phenomena of human belief, and which has no elements of eternality supporting it.

That there is a true psychology, the Science of Mind, Soul, or Spirit, is demonstrably certain. This true psychology is predicated of Truth, and is applicable to man and to the realm of the spiritually real.

There is also that which is called psychology: it deals altogether with the mortal sense of mind. Inasmuch as this mortal so-called mind is a counterfeit of divine Mind, God, its supposed science must also be the counterfeit of the Science of Mind; and in proportion to its acceptance as real, it seems to control human experience.

The Science of Mind is the Science of God and has no connection with or relation to so-called mortal mind, which seems to subdivide itself into various alleged channels of supposed activity. It is highly important for one to distinguish between the real and the counterfeit psychology; for only in this way can one free oneself from the supposititious influences or claims of power in mortal mind, and find that the real man is not and never was subject to, or a "subject" of, any condition other than the righteous conditions of immortal Mind.

On this point the Apostle Paul writes: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God." Because "the powers that be are ordained of God," and because God has ordained for man only that which is infinitely good, it follows that man in God's image never has been under any malign influence of any kind at any time, anywhere.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy, it is stated (p. 3): "Because God is supreme and omnipotent, *materia medica*, hygiene, and animal magnetism are impotent; and their only supposed efficacy is in apparently deluding reason, denying revelation, and dethroning Deity. The tendency of mental healing is to uplift mankind; but this method perverted, is 'Satan let loose.' Hence the deep demand for the Science of psychology to meet sin, and uncover it; thus to annihilate hallucination."

The Christian Scientist is adhering to the Science of Mind as set forth in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy. Through strict adherence to these teachings he finds himself experiencing a transforming process in which false beliefs are being laid aside and hallucinations are being annihilated.

True psychology recognizes but one Mind, reflected in its infinite creation. This one Mind, or God, governs its own creation throughout all infinity through the immutable law of good. Being omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, God embraces all power, all presence, and all Science. Thus it is found that in true psychology nothing is left to chance or circumstance. The mystical, the uncertain, the destructive, the illusory, the experimental, have no part in it.

True psychology is definite, positive, and demonstrable; it includes systematic knowledge of ascertained facts on a purely spiritual basis, and it repudiates as unreal all that would impugn the intelligence of Mind, or that would presuppose that laws of heredity, planetary or other influences, determine conditions for man. It shows that man is not a victim of destiny or of fatalism. It shows that man is not a subject of mesmerism, hypnotism, or thought-transference—all of which are nullified and made of none effect as true psychology is understood

The ability to govern oneself aright, that is, to be God-governed, is not a material but a spiritual fact. This ability belongs to each one as his inalienable right. If man were the victim of fatalism, he would be subordinate to evil, thus contradicting both reason and revelation. The child of God can never be subordinate to any laws other than the laws of divine Love. Christian Science enables men to prove that they are not under the domination of inherited tendencies toward evil, passion, and false appetites, but that through understanding of the Science of Mind they overcome error with Truth.

Jesus discerned true psychology. He knew no laws for man other than the laws of Spirit. To him there was no matter, no limitation, no subjection to evil beliefs of any sort. In "Unity of Good" (p. 9) Mrs. Eddy states, "Jesus has made the way plain,—so plain that all are without excuse who walk not in it; but this way is not the path of physical science, human philosophy, or mystic psychology."

There is no mysticism in Christianity as Jesus taught it. Neither is there any mysticism in Christian Science, but there is the positive and demonstrable understanding of the Science of Mind, through which the sick are healed, the sorrowing are comforted, and righteousness and peace find their abiding place in spiritualized thought.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Trading Presents More Cheerful Tone

Moderate Gains Recorded in Quiet Market With Motors Prominent

By Forrest Price

Stocks presented a much more cheerful aspect today.

After their long slumber they finally began to move out of the rut. But the gains were moderate.

Opening prices were substantially above yesterday's closings. During the short session, slight further improvement was made in almost all groups.

Of course, the main impetus was the cheering news from Washington that final negotiations today would see an end of the threatened automobile strike.

In addition to this development were more favorable reports of business conditions.

Altogether it was a rosy picture.

Prominent in the upswing were the motor shares, particularly General Motors and Chrysler. Du Pont also was a strong mover.

U. S. Steel, long a leader of the market, showed a good gain, as did American Telephone, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Sears Roebuck, Consolidated Gas and Montgomery Ward.

Only about 650,000 shares were transferred.

In a quiet bond market some of the secondary corporate issues held firm, as did also the U. S. Governments. Slight recessions were shown by Bethlehem Steel 5s, Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, Kansas City Gas & Electric and Detroit Edison. Following the example set by securities markets, commodities generally were higher. Both wheat and corn were in better demand, likewise cotton. Rubber and silver futures also moved upward.

Greater attention is being directed toward the rails. Prices of rail stocks have not moved far in any direction lately. For that matter neither has anything else been able to get very far out of the rut. But railroad freight loadings are showing substantial gains, and naturally earnings are increasing.

Some roads are able to show profits in their current reports in place of former deficits. Others which had previously enjoyed small net income are now reporting very much larger figures of net income. Prominent in this improved showing are Erie, Southern Pacific, Reading, Lehigh Valley and St. Louis Southwestern.

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Stock market sentiment improved today as further reports from Washington indicated hopes of a compromise in the automobile labor controversy.

Led by the motors, many issues recovered fractions to a point or more in relatively quiet trading. The close was firm.

Activity Abates

The principal activity occurred in the first half-hour. There was some quick profit-taking, however, and the volume dwindled appreciably. Some short covering later brought the list up to around its peak level of the brief session.

Du Pont rallied more than 2 points, and issues up major fractions to more than 1 included United States Steel, American Telephone, American Can, Case, Bethlehem Steel, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Goodyear, United States Smelting, American Smelting, Western Union and American Locomotive. Most of the aircrafts were active, but their gains were small. The utilities and alcohols were rather narrow.

Bonds Still Inactive

The bond market behaved today in keeping with the dullness and narrowness of trend which characterized other sessions during the week.

A mixed group, including American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s had modest gains.

Most of the federal loans improved, with gains ranging from 2-32s to 7-32s or a point. Turnover was small.

Dealings in the foreign list were limited, although German issues accounted for a fair business. Despite their sharp declines earlier in the week, the issues of the Reich lacked good support. The Young 5½s lost a minor fraction, while the Dawes Loan recorded a small gain. Austrian 7s gained a point and a half. In other groups changes were unimportant.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Marketwise, sentiment seems cautious and disappointed, but not dismayed nor entirely discouraged. According to the Dow-Jones industrial average, the low point in January was above the December low, while the current level is slightly above the January low. Day-to-day developments in the present tenor of news can cause rapid changes in sentiment, but as yet nothing has occurred to change our belief that the main trend is still on the up-side.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: Unless all signs fail, business is going to continue to pick up and, as so often pointed out, if it were only freed to a large extent from political restraints the upturn would become quite pronounced. Just the same, the pendulum now appears to be swinging in the right direction, so that one would seem to be quite justified in taking advantage of reactions in the share list, such as have been recurring quite frequently of late, to pick up stocks.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: On several occasions during the current week it has been noticeable that the market responded quite vigorously to any news which indicated an approach toward bettering the overhanging labor situation in the motor and the railroad circles. So at the moment this matter seems to have assumed one of the chief motivating features of the movements in the market, and fluctuations are likely to depend a good deal on news of the progress which the hoped-for settlement seems to be making.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The market would appear to be adding technical strength in its formation of a base this week, which in the event of a satisfactory settlement of the labor situation, should lay a solid foundation for a vigorous and sustained rally.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 24	Last Mar. 23
11⅛	6⅝		Adams Express	700	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9½
36¾	16	1	Adams Millis	1900	33½	32	32	31¾
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	700	10⅝	10	10⅜	
9⅝	8½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	9	8¾	8¾	
108½	94½	3	Air Reduction	400	94¾	94½	94½	94½
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2100	21	20⅞	20⅞	20¾
8¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	1200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅝	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	900	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
126¼	122½		Alleghany Steel	100	22	22	22	21
23⅞	16½		Allied Chem pf	200	125½	125¼	125¼	126
50⅜	41¾	2	Allis Chalmers	1000	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
23	14½		Amerada	100	49¼	48½	49¼	49½
12¾	7½		Am Bank Note	300	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18½
107	96	7	Am Beet Sugar	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
107¾	94½	4	Am Brake S&F pf	10	105½	105½	105½	
33⅞	23¼		Am Can	1100	99	98⅝	99	98⅝
58½	38¼		Am Car & Fdry	800	32¾	32	32¾	37⅝
8½	3⅜		Am Car & F pf	300	46	46	46	
62⅜	47⅜		Am Colortype	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5	2⅜		Am Com Alcohol	700	52	51	51¼	51¼
10	6½		Am Encaustic T	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
45	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	600	87	87	87	87
11	6½		Am International	100	44	44	44	
1⅜	¾		Am La France	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
38⅜	26¼		Am Locomotive	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
27⅝	18		Am Metal	1200	32¾	32¾	33⅜	33¾
12¼	5⅞	1½	Am Power & Lt	400	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
29½	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
26½	12¾	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	200	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
28¾	17½		Am Radiator	4100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
7⅞	3¼		Am Rolling Mill	5200	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	22⅝
30	19¼	2	Am Seating	100	5	5	5	
51¼	40½		Am Shipbuilding	10	25	25	25	
114	100		Am Smelt & Ref	3000	43¾	42⅞	43	42¾
26½	19¼		Am Steel Fdries	600	110⅜	110⅜	110⅝	109¼
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	600	21¼	20⅝	21	20⅝
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	90	71	70	70	
13	4⅞	h	Am Tel & Tel	100	51	51	51	50¾
28¾	7¾		Am Typt Fndrs	700	119¾	119½	119⅝	118¼
27⅝	18¾	1	Am Type F pf	100	10	10	10	
17½	11⅜		Am Wat W & E	1900	21¼	21	24	22⅞
4¼	1¼		Am Woolen	1700	14½	14¼	21¼	21
12⅝	13¾		Am Writ Pap	700	3⅝	3½	14⅜	14⅜
92	84	6½	Anaconda Cop	2700	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅜
88	76¼		Anchor Cap pf	10	90	90	90	
6⅝	4¼		Armour Del pf	300	87¼	87	87½	
3⅝	2¼		Armour Ill A	900	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
6¼	5⅛		Armour Ill B	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
9	4½		Armour Ill pf	1900	61	58½	60⅞	59
18¼	11⅛		Artloom Corp	50	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
73¾	54		Asso Dry Goods	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
85½	70½	4.80e	Atchison T&SF	2000	66⅞	65¾	65¾	64¾
54½	39		Atchison pf	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	
35¼	28½	1	Atl Coast Line	800	47¼	46½	46¾	
55½	35¼	.50b	Atl Refining	1900	30⅜	30	30	30⅜
57⅜	47¾	2	Atlas Powder	200	50	48¾	50	49
16⅝	7		Auburn Auto	1400	54	52½	53¾	52½
10⅝	5⅜		Austin Nichols	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
			Aviation Corp Del	2700	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	1900	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
55	35		Baldwin Loco pf	200	51	50½	50½	50
34½	22¾		Balt & Ohio	3100	29½	28¾	29¼	28¾
47⅝	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	31	31	31	31
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42½	42½	42½	41½
10	7¾		Barnsdall A	100	8⅝	8	8⅛	8⅛
18	10¾		Beatrice Cream	200	15	15	15	
14¼	8⅞		Belding Hem	1400	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅜
18	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind L	1000	17	16¾	16¾	12⅝
33⅜	16½		Bendix Aviation	3900	19¼	18¾	19⅛	16¾
49½	34¾	.25b	Best & Co	400	33½	32	33⅛	32¾
82	65¼		Bethlehem Steel	4900	43	41¾	41¾	40⅝
16	10⅝		Beth Steel pf	100	72½	72½	72½	
56¾	48⅛		Blaw Knox	100	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
68¾	55	3	Blumenthal pf	10	100	100	100	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	900	59	58	59	58
28⅜	20¾	1	Borden	2700	23½	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝
18⅛	12	.25b	Borg Warner	3000	26	25⅝	26	25
36¼	28½		Briggs Mfg	2200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝
10⅞	6¾		Brooklyn Man T	700	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	29¾
9⅜	6¾		Brunswick Balke	100	10	10	10	
14¼	10		Bucyrus Erie	100	7	7	7	7
7⅝	5⅜		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
37⅜	25		Budd Mfg	400	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
5⅝	3⅜		Budd Mfg pf	10	29	29	29	29¼
15⅞	7¾		Budd Wheel	300	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
19⅜	15	.40	Bullard	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
3	2		Burroughs Add	200	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞
32¾	21⅞		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	
63	47¼		Byers	200	26½	26¼	26½	26
			Byers pf	30	54½	54½	54½	54½

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	200	24⅞	24½	24⅞	23⅞
12⅜	7⅜		Callahan Z & L	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	600	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
6¾	4		Calumet & Hecla	100	5	5	5	
29¼	24¼	1	Canada Dry	300	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26¼
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	4500	17½	16⅞	17	16⅝
33½	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	33½	33⅜	33⅜	33½
86¾	65⅛		Case Thresh	300	71½	71	71	70⅛
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	10	72	72	72	72
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	600	29⅜	29	29⅜	28½
32½	24	1½	Celanese Corp	1500	39½	38½	39	37¾
12⅜	7¾		Central Aguirre	300	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½
40¼	31⅝		Century Ribbon	200	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
46	34	2½	Cerro de Pasco	600	33½	33¼	33½	33
46⅝	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	800	40⅜	40¼	40⅝	39⅞
8½	4¼		Ches & Ohio	1500	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	44¼
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P	300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
15	6⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
28	13¼		Chi & N western	1100	13⅝	13	13	12⅞
9⅞	6¼		Chi & N west pf	500	24⅜	24	24⅜	23⅝
22½	16½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	8	8	8	
6¼	2¾		Chi Pneu T pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
30¾	19¼	1b	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4½	4¼	4½	
60⅜	49½	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28
24⅜	17¼	2	Chrysler	11800	53¼	52½	53	51½
1¼	¾		City Ice & Fuel	200	21	20⅞	21	
2¼	¾		City Stores vtc	1400	⅞	¾	¾	
39¾	28	1	City Stores	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
18⅛	9¾		Cluett Peabody	100	36	36	36	
28½	18		Colgate-Palm-P	600	16¾	16¾	16¾	16
8¾	3⅜	h	Collins & Aikman	1100	24¼	24	24	23½
40¾	27		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19¼	11⅛	.50	Colo & Southern	20	34	34	34	33
28⅛	23		Columbia Gas	4500	14¼	14	14⅛	13⅞
71	58	2	Columbia Pic vtc	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅝
32	18½	1	Columbian Carb	800	68⅛	68	68⅛	67⅜
57⅜	35¾	2	Comm Credit	1000	30½	30	30	29½
36⅜	26	.60	Comm Inv Tr	1500	56	55	55⅞	55
3¾	1¾		Comm Solvents	14800	29⅞	29¼	29½	29¼
44⅞	21½	6	Commwlth & So	3800	29¾	29¼	29⅝	29⅛
31¼	23	1.30	Commwlth & S 6pf	100	38	38	38	38¼
8¾	2½	.50b	Congoleum Nairn	600	27½	26⅞	27¼	27
17½	10⅝		Consol Film Ind	700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4⅞	3⅜		Consol Film I pf	1100	16½	16	16⅜	16¼
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas	5700	39⅝	38⅞	39¼	38½
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Gas pf	200	39¼	39¼	39¼	38½
6¾	2⅜		Consol Oil	3200	12½	10¾	89¼	88
2⅛	⅞		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
10	6¼		Consol Textile	900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4½	2⅜		Container A	1200	10	9¾	9⅞	1½
14⅜	7		Container B	2700	10	9¾	9⅞	9½
81½	75	2½	Cont Baking A	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Can	1200	77	76½	76½	76
2⅜	1¼		Cont Insurance	200	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
208	161	.25b	Cont Motors	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
84½	70½	3	Cont Oil	3300	19¾	19	19¾	19¼
143½	135	7	Corn Products	700	71¾	71½	71⅝	71¾
5⅞	3¾		Corn Prod pf	10	143½	143½	143½	143
35	28	2	Cot Oil	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18	8		Cream of Wheat	300	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	32¼
36⅛	29		Crosley Radio	100	14	14	14	13½
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	100	30	30	30	30
6¼	3⅜		Crown Cork pf	100	39	39	39	
38⅜	21⅜		Crown Zellerback	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
3½	1		Crucible Steel	300	31	30½	31	
9⅞	3½		Cuba Co	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
47¾	20⅝		Cuban Am Sug	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
50¾	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	10	40	40	40	
25¼	13½		Cudahy Packing	100	48⅝	46⅝	48⅝	46½
71	43½	1¼g	Curtis Publishg	200	22½	22½	22½	
5¼	2½		Curtis Pub pf	300	69¼	68½	69¼	69¾
11⅝	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	18600	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4½
			Curtiss-Wright A	11400	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
34½	26½		Deere & Co	800	29⅜	29	29	28¾
73½	53		Del & Hudson	700	63½	63	63½	63
33¾	22½		Del Lack & W	700	28⅝	27¾	27¾	27½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	82	81	82	
28½	24	1	Diamond Match	500	24½	24	24½	24½
39	32	1½	Diamond M pf	500	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
23	19	1.20†	Dome Mines	4200	38¾	38¼	38⅝	38¾
28½	14¼		Dominion Stores	100	20	20	20	
11⅝	7½		Douglas A	9800	27	26½	26½	
107⅞	90⅝	2	Dresser B	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
23	16¼	1	du Pont de Nem	2100	97	95½	96¼	93½
101	90	5	Duplan Silk	100	20	20	20	
			Duquesne Lt pf	30	101	101	101	

—E—

12¾	5⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	400	10½	9¾	10⅛	
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	600	89	88½	89	
22¾	13¼	.25b	Eaton Mfg	900	20½	19¾	20¼	88
19¼	11⅜		Eitingon Schild	100	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	19¾
31⅝	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	1800	26½	25½	26	
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	1200	6⅝	6½	6½	6¼
7⅞	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	1100	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
20¼	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	600	15½	15	15½	15
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47
6¾	4½		Engineers Pub S	100	6	6	6	5⅞
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
10⅜	8⅞	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
24⅞	13⅞		Erie RR	800	21¼	21	21	20¾
28⅛	16		Erie RR 1pf	100	26	26	26	25
22	12		Erie RR 2pf	500	19¼	19	19¼	
23⅝	9	.80	Eureka Vacuum	600	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11¾
9⅝	4		Evans Products	1600	20½	20	20½	20
			Exchange Buffet	210	9½	9	9½	9¼

—F—

7¾	6½		Fairbanks pf	250	7	5¾	7	
6⅞	3		Fairbanks pf ct	30	5¼	4⅝	5¼	
18	9		Fairbanks Morse	200	16	16	16	
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	60	51¾	51	51¼	
11⅛	7¼	1†	Fed Lt & Trac	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
89	70		Fed M & S pf	200	90	88	90	
3⅜	2		Fed Screw Pr	100	5	5	5	
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	31	31	31	
28¼	18	.40	Firestone T & R	700	21⅜	21	21	20⅞
81½	71	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	
61½	54¼	3½	First Nat Stores	300	58¼	58	58¼	57¾
17⅜	9¾		Follansbee B	600	13½	13	13¼	12⅝
22	13		Foster Wheeler	300	19¼	19	19	18½
27½	19⅜	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	600	23	22¾	23	
17⅜	12¼		Fox Film A	1600	15½	15¼	15½	15
50⅝	43	2	Freeport Texas		43¼	42¼	43¼	42

—G—

4⅝	2½		Gabriel Snub A	100	4	4	4	
20	11½		Gamewell	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	
11¼	7⅝		Gen Am Inv	600	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9½
87	76	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	85	85	85	
43⅝	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	1500	40½	39½	39¾	38¾
21¾	15½		Gen Asphalt	100	18½	18½	18½	18
14⅜	11		Gen Baking	300	13½	12	12	
10⅛	8¾		Gen Bronze	700	9¼	9	9	8
22	14½	.80	Gen Cable pf	300	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
28½	18½	.80	Gen Electric	6300	22	21½	21⅝	21⅜
12¾	11⅝	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1100	12¾	12¼	12⅝	
36½	32½	1.80	Gen Foods	900	33⅞	33½	33⅝	33¾
1¾	¾		Gen Gas & E A	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
64½	54	3	Gen Mills	400	55	54⅝	55	
42	33½	1	Gen Motors	25400	38½	37⅝	38	36⅝
99⅞	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	
16	8¾		Gen Out Ad A	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
95¾	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	42	42	42	
3⅜	1⅝		Gen Realty	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	41¾
23⅜	10¼		Gen Refractories	300	18¼	18	18¼	18
48½	30½		Gen Steel Cas pf	30	47⅜	45½	46⅛	45

8⅞	5½		Holland Furnace	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
10⅞	5¾	.12½b	Hollander	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
23½	13		Houdaille Her A	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
6⅞	3¾		Houdaille Her B	700	6	6	6	5⅝
50⅜	35½	3	Houston Oil	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	23½
12¼	7½		Howe Sound	1400	47½	46¾	47½	47⅜
24⅛	13⅜		Hudson & Man	700	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
7¼	4		Hudson Motor	5100	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	19½
			Hupp Motors	800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾

—I—

38⅞	28½		Ill Central	800	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	31¼
96⅜	74¾	5	Indus Rayon	200	80½	80½	80½	79½
73⅝	59½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	400	66½	65	66	66
13¾	8¾		Inspiration Cop	300	5	5	5	5
149¼	132¼	6	Interboro Rap T	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
12⅝	5⅝	.20	Int Business M	200	132½	132½	132½	132¼
37¾	28½		Int Cement	400	10¼	9¾	10½	9½
46⅞	37¾	.60	Int Harvester	400	30¼	30	30	29½
9¼	4¾		Int Hydroelec	1000	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
27¾	21	.10b	Int Nickel	500	7½	7½	7½	7¼
121½	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	7500	27	26¾	27	26½
2¾	1⅜		Int Utd Brick Co	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	
18⅞	10¼		Int Pap&P pf	200	2	1¾	1¾	2
27	21	1½	Int Salt	400	14¾	14½	14½	14½
50⅜	43	2	Int Shoe	100	26½	26⅜	26½	26¼
17¾	13½		Int Tel & Tel	4600	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
14⅛	3½		Interstate Dept S	300	13	13	13	12½
38	24¾	2	Island Cr Coal	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	

—J—

66¾	54		Johns Manville	1000	56	55¼	55⅝	55

—K—

19¼	11		Kan C South	100	14	14	14	
9¾	6½	.20b	Kaufmann D St	200	8½	8½	8½	
18⅛	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	200	16⅜	16½	16½	16½
4½	2¼		Kelly-Springfield	1000	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	11		Kelly-Sp 6%	500	14½	14	14	14
21¼	11⅞	.12½	Kelvinator Corp	4800	20	19⅝	19⅝	19½
23	18¼		Kennecott Cop	3500	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
6	3		Kinney & Co	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	1000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
32⅞	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	900	31	30⅜	31	30¼

—L—

14½	8	.30	Lee Rubber	400	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅝
20	13½		Lehigh Port Cem	200	16½	16½	16½	16¼
8	2½		Lehigh Val Coal	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
43⅞	34¼	1.20	Lehigh Val RR	500	18⅜	18	18¼	18
16	11		Lehigh Val pf	2500	37½	37	37	38¼
31⅝	28½

Financial: News and Comment

California Oil Companies Face Jury Indictment

Five Concerns, Charged With Code Violations and Price War

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (AP)—A federal grand jury tossed a bombshell into the California petroleum industry today with a wholesale indictment of 41 individuals and five companies, including the Standard Oil of California, on charges of starting price wars through marketing subterfuges.

Charged with violations of the national petroleum code of fair competition and infraction of interstate commerce regulations, two of the companies, Standard and Associated Oil, face possible maximum fines, if convicted, ranging from $1,600,000 to $2,220,000.

Standard's Head Accused

Among the individuals named in the indictment was Kenneth R. Kingsbury, president of Standard and a prominent figure in preliminary discussions during the formation of the code. The charge brought a quick response from Oscar Lawler, legal counsel for Standard, that "the character of the men named in such an indictment should be in itself an answer to the charges of this nature."

The indictment, accompanied by bench warrants for the arrest of individuals and setting bonds of $1000 each, was voted on the heels of an apparent truce several days ago in a price war, during which gasoline retailed as low as 7½ cents a gallon.

Besides Standard and Associated, the true bill named the Signal Oil & Gas Companies of Delaware and California, and the Seaside Oil Company.

Claims Subterfuge

In 149 counts the jury charged Standard controlled Signal by a series of contracts, all money being held in trust for Standard. In 185 counts it was alleged that Associated controlled Seaside.

In effect it was alleged that the major companies produced gasoline and distributed and sold it through the minor firms under varying trade names. The prices of first and second grades of fuel were identical with those charged by the majors for their own products, but it was alleged that the minors posted prices on third-grade gasoline so that it appeared they were underselling ostensible competitors.

The individuals, all described as officers or directors, were charged with aiding or abetting the sales subterfuge.

The indictments were prepared upon United States Attorney Peirson M. Hall's return from Washington, D. C., where he spent a month discussing the Southern California oil situation with Secretary Ickes, Oil Administrator.

Farmers' February Income $413,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated farmers received a cash income of $413,000,000 in February, of which $385,000,000 was from the sale of farm products and $28,000,000 from rental benefit payments made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The February income compared with $254,000,000 in February, 1933, and $484,000,000 in January, 1934.

The bureau called the decline from January to February seasonal.

Anticipate Smallest Production of Wool Since Clip in 1929

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—Domestic shorn wool production in 1934 is estimated by the New York Wool Top Exchange Service at 345,000,000 pounds. This compares with a reported production of 364,730,000 pounds of shorn wool in 1933, 345,440,000 pounds in 1932 and 372,228,000 pounds in 1931.

"Assuming a production of approximately 64,000,000 pounds of pulled wool in 1934," says the Exchange Service, "the total production of wool in the United States for the year 1934 on a grease equivalent basis will be about 430,300,000 pounds, compared with 450,330,000 pounds in 1933, 434,907,000 pounds in 1932 and 460,361,000 pounds in 1931. The estimated production for 1934 indicates that this year's clip will be the smallest produced since 1929 and will be about 6.5 per cent less than the record clip of 1931.

"The total supply of combing and clothing wool, exclusive of carpet wool, in this country on March 1, including all old and new clipped wool, in all hands, and the estimated unsheared portion of the new clip, is estimated at 579,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent weight, compared with 643,000,000 pounds on March 1 last year and 613,000,000 pounds on March 1 the year before last.

"Should the consumption of wool in 1934 be about equal to the consumption of 547,000,000 pounds in 1933, it will be necessary to import about 117,000,000 pounds of wool during the coming year to prevent the further depletion of the exceptionally low stocks of desirable wool."

Construction Awards Rise in 37 States

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Contracts awarded for all classes of construction in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during the first two weeks of March reached a total within 4 per cent of the volume for the entire month of February, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The total of $92,521,800 was also 55 per cent larger than the amount for the entire month of March, 1933, the Dodge bulletin states.

February awards totaled $96,716,300, compared with $186,463,700 for January and $52,712,300 for February, 1933.

Gains over last year were shown for each of the four major classifications of building contracts—residential, non-residential, public works and public utilities, and embraced both publicly financed and privately financed work.

Moderate Increase In Business Activity

NEW YORK, March 24—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated a moderate increase in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation— that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carld'gs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	65.2	106.4	51.5	74.4
Previous week	63.8	105.7	51.7	73.7
Month ago	63.7	103.8	49.7	72.4
Year ago	46.8	88.7	16.7	50.7
1933-34 high	66.8	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933-34 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)

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Treasury Says No Loan to France Due to U. S. Policy on Defaults

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The door to America's vast capital resources was slammed shut today to virtually every major European government.

An Administration ruling announced by Secretary Morgenthau made effective in advance the legislation now pending in Congress to prohibit new advances of American money to foreign debtor nations that are wholly or partially in default.

Explaining that this bill by Senator Johnson (R.) California already has passed the Senate and is expected to pass the House, Secretary Morgenthau said it had the Administration's support.

"It would be contrary to Administration sentiment and the apparent sentiment of Congress to approve such loans," he said.

France provided the issue on which the ruling was made. New York banks were invited to participate in a 100,000,000 guilder Dutch syndicate loan to the French Treasury.

"France, I have observed, is among the defaulters," Mr. Morgenthau said when asked why Washington had said "No" to New York bankers.

The Secretary did not explain whether his ruling would apply to countries making token payments, but it would if the strict letter of the Johnson Bill is applied.

Such a policy would put in the shut-out group such war debtors as Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and others. Only Finland among the war debtors would be eligible for an American loan. Finland is up-to-date on her payments.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Apr. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Apr. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

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Parley on Soviet-American Trade Is Begun in New York

Bankers and Industrialists Discuss Part in Financing of Sales to Russia—Export-Import Bank to Lend —$25,000,000 of Orders Ready

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The first major move to inaugurate the Soviet trade-financing activities of the Federal Export-Import Bank was made yesterday at a lengthy conference of Wall Street bankers and industrialists.

At the federal bank's suggestion, the New York bankers discussed their participation in the financing of sales to the Soviet Union.

J. C. Rovensky, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, which has for years handled financial business for the Russian Government in America, will head a committee representing banking groups throughout the country which will meet next week with trade experts of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

They will prepare a report to be given to Charles E. Stuart, executive vice-president of the Export-Import Bank, mapping out the way in which commercial banks of the country can share in the money-lending of the Export-Import Bank.

The conference marked a renewal of intense activities in the building up of Russian-American trade. Since recognition by the United States, a heavy resumption of Russian trade has awaited a means of financing.

Government Guarantee

With the conference yesterday, it was learned the manner of financing sales to Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in the United States, will probably be along the following lines:

The selling industrialist, if his financial condition is sound, will be given a government guarantee covering the approximate cost of production. The Government will in no case attempt to guarantee the profit to the industry.

The mechanics of the financing, still to be worked out, probably will be that the Export-Import Bank will issue to the commercial banks doing business with the industry a guarantee. This guarantee would be held by the commercial banks as a collateral for discounting the acceptances for the Amtorg Trade Corporation.

The legality of such a plan, it was learned, must still be settled. The banking interests hope such a method can be effected legally, inasmuch as Amtorg is an American corporation.

Boyeff to Head Amtorg

From its inception several weeks ago, the purpose of the Export-Import Bank has been not to take business away from the commercial banks of the country, but to aid them in building up their foreign trade.

The conference coincided with information of important changes in the Russian trading agency.

Authoritative sources disclosed that Ivan Boyeff, vice-commissar for foreign trade of the Soviet Union, who is well known to American industrialists, will come to the United States late in April and will direct the activities of the Union in the United States. In that capacity he will become the head of Amtorg.

At the offices of Amtorg it was learned that orders totaling upward of $25,000,000 are ready for immediate placement when the Export-Import Bank is in operation. These orders will affect several hundred industries scattered throughout the United States.

The conference of bankers, held at the Recess Club, was arranged by William C. Dickerman, acting president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Board of the American Locomotive Company, and Louis E. Browne, the executive secretary of the same organization.

At the conference were representatives of the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Bank of Manhattan, Guaranty Trust Company, Manufacturers Trust Company and Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company and financial agents of General Electric Company and General Motors Company.

To Coördinate Efforts

Dickerman said the meeting was called by the American-Russian chamber "for the purpose of coördinating the efforts of the commercial banks in the United States to facilitate their participation in the Export-Import Bank financing of deals to the Soviet Union through the Amtorg Trading Corporation."

"This was," he said, "one of several meetings of importers, exporters and financiers. A report on the means of coöperation will be prepared and submitted to Washington as quickly as possible for the use of the head of the new federal bank."

This newest step in Soviet-American affairs comes at a time when the Russian Government is better able than at any previous time to expand its trade in the United States. Since last December, it was learned from the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, more than 100 Soviet technicians have come to the United States to study American production from the purchasing viewpoint.

The Soviet Government yesterday signed a lease with former Representative Ruth Pratt, of the "silk stocking district," for the use of her mansion on Sixty-first Street, just off Fifth Avenue. This will be the consulate of the Soviet Union in New York.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The apparent imminence of legislation in the United States to regulate stock exchange operations has prompted London to question its own conscience in this matter. Conditions, however, are entirely different. First of all, while tremendous financial frauds have been exposed here during the past few years, there has been no notorious scandal of extravagant fortunes won within the law by milking the innocent public. In consequence (and also because a far smaller proportion of the population ever invested in speculative securities) there has been no such popular outcry as has been directed against the powers of Wall Street.

Stock Market Practice

Moreover, if our legislation affecting security markets were to be tightened up, the amendment would have to take a quite different shape from the bill now before Congress. The foisting of rotten stock upon the public, and the use of clients' money to cover speculative operations, are rendered more difficult in London by the strict division of function between the broker (who alone deals with the public) and the jobber (who holds lines of stock and "makes the market" for the broker). Theoretically, the mechanism of the fortnightly account opens up unlimited possibilities of shoestring speculation, since no cash margin at all on purchases of stock is required during the period of the account. But in practice it actually limits speculative fluctuations of market values, by enabling operators to cover their commitments as opportunity offers without either panic selling or frantic buying. It acts as a ratchet on the vicious flywheel of short speculation, whichever way it turns. Perhaps a still more important difference between the London and New York stock exchanges lies in the power of tradition and corporate authority. The stock exchange committee is a very conservative body—indeed some critics regard it as too conservative, for instance in its rule that no new security may be listed for dealings until the corporation in question has published its first annual balance sheet and accounts.

Securities Act and Companies Act

The Companies Act of 1929, which consolidated most of the law concerning the public marketings of securities, has not yet had to stand the test of a boom. It is at such times that the gullible investor most readily becomes the prey of the financier who is careful to keep the law on his side. In view of the campaign against the Federal Securities Act, on the ground that it is preventing new capital issues in the United States, it is interesting to compare the provisions of the two acts as they affect directorial responsibility. Under the British law, directors can escape responsibility if they can show that they had reasonable grounds for believing in the truth of statements later shown to be false, or if those statements were made bona fide on the authority of an expert. This, of course, is an easy wicket for directors. But the American law is not essentially different on this point; it relieves of responsibility all those concerned in a security issue (except the direct promoter who reaped the illicit profits) if they can prove their untrue statements, or their omission to state material facts, to have been based on an investigation which gave them reasonable ground for belief in the truth of their statements.

Responsibility of Directors

The difference between the two acts lies not where it is popularly supposed to lie but in the range of persons exposed to liability and in the degree of proof necessary. In English law any director can escape personal liability by showing that he had reasonable grounds (for instance the affirmation of the chairman) for believing that what was stated was true. The guinea pig is still protected by his pitiful plea of ignorance. Experts and subordinates, moreover, cannot be held legally responsible. The Securities Act, on the other hand, involves in a common liability all those concerned in the flotation. A large section of informed opinion in this country would like to see our Companies Act amended in the same sense. Secondly, the Companies Act requires the plaintiff stockholder to show that the misrepresentation influenced him to buy the stock, a requirement which is not imposed by American legislation. Perhaps it is needed in order to protect directors against litigious stockholders with a grudge, who can seize upon some technical misstatement; yet the difficulty and expense in which stockholders may be involved in remedying a legitimate grievance is admittedly a defect of English law as it stands. At bottom, the two measures differ more in spirit than in substance. The framers of the Companies Act worked on the assumption that security issuers must be presumed innocent until proved guilty. The framers of the Securities Act took the opposite view, no doubt remembering that the road to hell is paved with good debentures.

Agricultural Marketing Difficulties

No farmer driving wayward sheep to market had more trouble with his charges than the Minister of Agriculture is experiencing with the farmers themselves. Last summer a bacon marketing scheme was initiated, under which all curing contracts had to be countersigned by an official board. The standard price offered was so attractive to farmers, and their response was so unexpectedly large, that the Ministry had to subject imports of bacon to another cut.

Now, deterred by the fine on curing contracts, frightened of being "caught short" again, and seduced by the high prices for porkers, the farmers are failing to come forward with bacon contracts. The glut of bacon may therefore be succeeded by a shortage, unless foreign supplies are to be increased.

New Morgenthau Assistant

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge
Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston

T. J. Coolidge Is In Line for U. S. Undersecretaryship

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, newly named special assistant to Secretary Morgenthau, is unofficially reported to be in line for the Undersecretaryship.

Mr. Morgenthau announced Mr. Coolidge as his assistant after summoning newsmen to his office and presenting the Bostonian. He said Mr. Coolidge would come to the Treasury April 2 and handle fiscal affairs.

Treasury fiscal duties, especially the borrowing operations now so important to the Government, ordinarily are handled by the Undersecretary. During the vacancy in this post since Mr. Morgenthau was advanced to the Cabinet, the Secretary has been directing the financing program himself.

The fact that Mr. Coolidge would assume the work of an undersecretary sponsored the belief that he soon may be raised to this post. This was not denied by the Treasury.

Mr. Coolidge is vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, a Harvard graduate in the class of 1915 and a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard. He is a trustee of the American Surety Company, the Old Colony Investment Trust, the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen, the Union Safe Deposit vaults and the Old Colony Trust Associates.

He is a director of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and the Revier Sugar Refinery.

Cotton Forwardings Larger

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 304,000 bales this week, compared with 209,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 9,643,000 bales, compared with 9,062,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Extremely Small Volume of Trade In Grain Market

Narrow Price Swings Rule on Chicago Board— Shock Proof

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 24 — Price changes in wheat and also in other grains this week have been small.

Several times the market headed down as if May liquidation was on in earnest but each time selling, instead of increasing on the dips, ceased and shorts had no alternative but to cover.

Routine news of the week registered another period with rain in the Southwest, with an increasing number of complaints of drought and high winds from that section.

Bullish Foreign News

Foreign news was susceptible to a bullish interpretation in many respects, especially in regard to the situation the coming 1934-35 season.

Australia is said to contemplate a 25 per cent reduction in acreage, and Argentina, at the present rate of shipment, will have exhausted its quota for the season early in May. Canada also is expected to reduce acreage 15 per cent, so that with European prospects for a much smaller total crop than last year, import requirements will be heavier, and export surpluses smaller than for several years. More active buying of Canadian wheat is expected during the spring and summer.

Visible stocks of wheat continue to decrease and at the beginning of the week totaled 94,908,000 bushels, or about 45,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Stocks in other positions are also materially smaller than a year ago. Flour stocks are not heavy, as buying has been on a hand-to-mouth basis for several months.

Moisture Needed

Reports from Kansas indicate that the late southwestern wheat is beginning to suffer from lack of adequate moisture and high winds. Northwest reports indicate the limited precipitation received still leaves much of the spring wheat territory with a big cumulative shortage in sub-soil moisture which will be serious without generous spring precipitation.

Corn receipts have continued heavy longer than expected in view of the belief that farmers quite generally had signed up for the AAA plan for reduction in hog and corn production.

Oats and rye trade has been without much feature, although liquidation has been a factor in oats at times.

San Francisco Road Is Denied RFC Loan

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Receivers for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Company have been denied permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission to borrow $6,905,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The commission said the loan is unnecessary, and merely would place the Reconstruction Corporation in the position now held by the bondholders.

European Gold Bloc Troubles Are Developing

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—Troubles for the European gold bloc, it is apparent, are fast developing.

France, short of cash, was obliged to raise 1,000,000,000 francs (approximately $65,000,000) by selling Treasury bonds in Amsterdam, while Switzerland is agitating devaluation of the Swiss franc.

The bloc suffered its first shock when Czechoslovakia recently devalued the krone by one-sixth.

The empty French Treasury was replenished temporarily, but foreign borrowing emphasizes the inability to borrow in France, which Georges Bonnet, former Minister, had repeatedly said was impossible until confidence had been restored.

Louis Germain-Martin, present Finance Minister, still firmly insists that the franc is solid but the country's unrest over the Stavisky scandal and its accompanying blood riots is so acute that Premier Gaston Doumergue will try to quiet things by a radio appeal.

A French shortage of cash was known through the announcement that 100,000,000 florins (about $67,000,000) in three-month bonds were floated at Amsterdam Wednesday at 4 per cent interest and renewable three times.

Swiss difficulties were revealed to the public through the resignation of Jean Musy, for 14 years Minister of Finance and leader of the country's gold bloc forces.

U. S. Dollar Firm At $5.10⅛ to Pound

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The United States dollar gained one-half cent to the pound today closing at 5.10⅛ as compared with the overnight quotation of 5.10⅝ to the pound. It opened today at $5.10.

The trading was in a light market in which a fair demand was greater than the offerings.

The French franc was somewhat on the weak side, closing at 77.40 to the pound contrasted with yesterday's last quotation of 77.34.

Gold, valued at approximately £230,000 ($1,173,000) was bought at 136 shillings, three pence ($34.74), an increase of three pence over yesterday's price a fine ounce.

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—The American dollar again improved today—reflecting New York's closing and continued short covering.

The dollar opened at 15.16 francs (6.596 cents to the franc) and advanced to 15.17 francs (6.591 cents) in moderate trading on the foreign exchange market.

The dollar closed yesterday at 15.1475 francs (6.601 cents).

BERLIN, March 24 (AP) — The United States dollar sold today at 2.508 marks (39.86 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.505 marks (39.90 cents).

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Dispute Voting Power of Kansas City Rail Stock

Court to Rule on Right of Paine, Webber to Act in May Election

KANSAS CITY, March 24 (AP)—A millionaire game of toss—with the ball Kansas City Southern Railway stock once worth more than $10,000,000—reached a disputed stage yesterday which brought it before a federal court judge sitting as referee.

The players over a five-year period have included O. P. Van Sweringen, president of the Alleghany Corporation, and Patrick H. Joyce, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

One of the most interested spectators is L. F. Loree, 75-year-old railroad executive.

The point at issue, simply stated, is whether the last player to catch the ball really got a gold nugget or a stone.

That player is the New York brokerage firm of Paine, Webber & Co. As claimants of the ownership of 104,500 of the railway's 510,000 shares, they want the right to vote at the May 8 election of stockholders. Even Mr. Loree, who controls the Kansas City Southern, is reported not to own so large a block. His interests contend that the stock is being tossed about, passed through the hands of players ruled out of the game by Missouri statute.

In 1929, Mr. Van Sweringen's Alleghany Corporation bought 106,100 shares for $10,099,515. In October, 1931, Mr. Joyce bought from Mr. Van Sweringen 104,500 shares for $300,000 cash and noninterest notes aggregating $3,175,200, with Mr. Van having a repurchase option on half the stock. The option lapsed.

The challenge of Mr. Joyce to Mr. Loree was met swiftly. Opposing interests to Mr. Joyce blocked approval by the Missouri Public Service Commission of his ownership. He turned the title over to the brokerage firm, where the shares were prorated among the members.

Today, as a test case, Albert P. Evarts, one of the brokerage partners, brought before Judge Albert L. Reeves the refusal of the Kansas City Southern's registrar to transfer 2000 shares on the books.

Judge Reeves deferred until next week announcement of a decision.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Varieties of Musical Experience

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

AN OLD saying—old enough to be quoted by Plutarch—asserts that "to sing the same tune is in everything cloying and offensive; but men are generally pleased with variety." And perhaps few men are more generally pleased with variety than music critics, who spend so much of their time in listening to people singing the same tune. The spice of variety was supplied recently by such dissimilar events as a program of Ernest Bloch's compositions, a "Pageant Production" of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and a concert the announcement of which ran like this: queen's hall. stravinsky and dushkin. tuesday. february 27th. assisted by reginald kell.

This method of raising interest without capital comes, of course, from paris. At any rate it makes for variety and lends a becomingly modest look to the names of the composer and his colleague who, incidentally, have been using all the capitals in europe for giving their recitals.

* * *

Bloch is the son of a Jewish merchant in Geneva. Mendelssohn was the son of a Jewish banker in Hamburg. But the most perfervid nationalist would find it difficult to discover the slightest racial affinity in their music. Hauptmann said, in a letter to Hauser, that in the setting of certain Psalms Mendelssohn "just put the Psalm itself before him; not Bach, Handel or Palestrina, or any other style or composer, but the words of the Psalmist; and the result is not anything that can be classed as new or old, but the Psalm itself in thoroughly fine musical effect." And in confirmation, his biographer, Sir George Grove, says of the setting of Psalm 114: "The Jewish blood of Mendelssohn must surely for once have beat fiercely over this picture of the great triumph of his forefathers, and it is only the plain truth to say that in directness and force his music is a match for the splendid words of the unknown Psalmist."

Eliminating the words "for once" could there be a fitter description of Bloch's "Prelude and Two Psalms for soprano and orchestra"? (Psalms 137 and 114) than these panegyrics of Mendelssohn What, one wonders, would Hauptmann and Grove, or Mendelssohn himself, have said about Bloch's setting of Psalm 114? Would they have recognized the strange Judaic voice from the historic and traditional East, so foreign to that of early nineteenth-century mellifluous German classicism? In spite of his forefathers Mendelssohn was, in his music, as much a Jew as his friend and admirer Sterndale Bennett, one of the Englishmen of that time who all composed in German. The racial qualities and characteristics which have found a unique musical messenger in Bloch are missing from "Elijah," where the voices are purely German and never Jewish—a fact perhaps overlooked by generations of English choral singers. The mystical rapture of Elgar's "Gerontius" offers far closer affinities.

* * *

Bloch has said that it is not his desire to attempt a reconstruction of Jewish music. He draws little on traditional Hebrew melodies, the authenticity of which he regards as doubtful. To use his own words, he endeavors to hear in himself and to transcribe into music the "venerable emotion" of his race that slumbers in the heart of every Jew. This is the clew to "Schélomo" (Solomon) the Hebrew Rhapsody for violoncello solo and orchestra, a work based on the Book of Ecclesiastes. It is as if the composer had said with an eighteenth-century mystic of his race: "I bind myself with all Israel, with those who are greater than I am, so that through them my thoughts may be exalted, and with those who are less than I am, so that through me they may be uplifted."

* * *

The program included the two early symphonic poems for orchestra: "Winter"-"Spring" and, unknown here, a "symphonic fresco" for orchestra with the title "Helvetia, the Land of Mountains, and its People." In the matter of supplying springs of inspiration, mountains do not seem overkind to musicians. At the composer's behest they too often bring forth musical mice. They failed Strauss in his "Alpine" Symphony and in spite of more than 30 motifs "Helvetia" shows us a Bloch shorn of rhapsody. Instead of, like Moussorgsky, just spending "A Night on Bald Mountain" one gets the impression that he stayed a fortnight. This is not the true Bloch—one of the most significant voices in music today. One hopes that he will leave Switzerland to the Swiss and the tourists. Obviously for him—in the musical sense—Geneva is no new Jerusalem.

The "Pageant Production" of "Elijah," devised and produced by Mr. T. C. Fairbairn, at the Royal Albert Hall, was more adequate musically than visually. The producer handled his ballet and chorus of a thousand performers with skill but the proscenium and back cloths and particularly the "effects" were anything but an aid to the spectator's imagination. Mr. Albert Coates, whose stature came in useful, secured a surprisingly good ensemble.

The Stravinsky concert had a distinctly chilly critical reception and the public stayed away in large numbers. Why? Let us return to Plutarch for a possible explanation: "As geographers, Sosius, crowd into the edges of their maps parts of the world which they do not know about, adding notes in the margin to the effect that beyond this lies nothing but sandy deserts full of wild beasts, and unapproachable bogs." Apparently the public is only too ready to believe conservative critics who never tire of telling them that beyond the classics there lies nothing but sandy deserts full of horrors. But the courageous would have found in this Stravinsky concert a delectable country indeed. Kreisler foresees "a reaction against the Roman luxury of huge orchestras and blatant tonal color," and with it "a new chamber music of the twentieth century, comparable with that of the eighteenth century." Stravinsky's Duo Concertant for piano and violin is one of the first-fruits of the new austerity. The skill with which he has solved "the instrumental and acoustic problem presented by the strings of the piano and those of the violin" is little short of wonderful. And the same may be said of the reduction of some of his orchestral works to the minimum of the same instruments—one has never heard more subtle or more beautiful relations of tone color.

By Samuel H. Gottscho—The Christian Science Monitor

Setting for the Third Act of the Erskine-Antheil Opera, "Helen Retires." The Scene Is the Elysian Fields, on the Seashore. The Light Space Represents the Sea, the Dark Spot an Island. Helen and Achilles Are Seen "On the Island." The Other Figures Are Fishermen.

Wanted: Patrons of Native Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado Springs, Colo.

NOW describing the homeward arc of a successful tour around the United States, Miss Katharine Cornell is having ample opportunity to observe theatrical conditions. She has been hearing aspiring actors and playwrights complain that they cannot get a hearing in New York. By the time she reached Colorado Springs she felt moved to cry that "What this country needs is a Lady Gregory"—and not one but many.

"It is time that the United States had its national drama—firm and well-grounded," said Miss Cornell. "I don't mean to imply that we have none for with such dramatists as O'Neill, Anderson, Barry, Howard, Rice and others, this cannot be said. What we need is more and more plays about American subjects by American dramatists, until our native drama becomes as established as the Russian or the Irish.

"But with every aspiring playwright's eye turned to New York and the long run, the hope for this sound national drama is not as promising as it should be. Something must be done to relieve this situation in order that these potential dramatists may be encouraged.

"I believe there is a solution for this, and that solution lies within the province of public-spirited men and women of wealth. Let us take the territory adjacent to Colorado Springs, for example. Within this area are, I have no doubt, many yearning dramatists. They are, I hope, writing dramas which have the full American flavor. Some of the plays written probably have great worth, but there is but one chance in a thousand for them to be produced.

"This is where the wealthy man or woman with public spirit can step in and save the drama. Such a person, with not too much expense, could establish an experimental workshop, open to both dramatist and actor Here a young author could see his play produced, see with his own eyes what might be wrong with it—something he could not see until it came to life. Here the young actor, longing for the New York stage, could try his wings, develop himself for that stage—or discover that his longings were in vain.

"It would not be long, I am certain, before plays would be found which would be worth showing to the public. A repertory of plays could be built up and within a comparatively short time the experimental theater would be able to establish itself on a self-supporting basis. Lady Gregory could even get her money back, perhaps.

"The repertory theater is an especially valuable institution. A repertory makes it possible for plays good but not popular to be produced, sandwiched in among the more popular ones. The popular ones would pay the losses for a time, but sooner or later the public taste would be so cultivated that there would be a demand for the less popular ones. I find this true on my own tour. 'The Barretts of Wimpole Street' pays the expenses of 'Romeo and Juliet' when we are staying in a town only long enough to have one performance of each. But if we are to remain a week and 'Romeo and Juliet' is repeated, the public has an opportunity to find out that Shakespeare is entertainment. The second time, 'Romeo and Juliet' earns its salt.

"I am [illegible]er and hungry for more American plays. If every section of America could establish such workshops, with the author getting enough for his effort to encourage him to write more and better plays, it would not be long before some of these plays would be attracting the notice of eastern producers.

"All this sounds as though I had forgotten that such an institution as the Little Theater ever existed. We owe much to the Little Theater movement; but chiefly, I think, it has been an aid to the actor. It has not developed the original drama as it might have done. Perhaps this is because there are too many people connected with it; too many cooks to spoil the broth. For that reason it seems better that one disinterested person hold the reins."

A Matter of Improvisation

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CLEAN stagecraft is the rule with Mr. Frederic Kiesler, maker of the scenery for the opera, "Helen Retires," which the students of the Juilliard School of Music lately brought out. "Let us have no mixture of past and present," said he, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Let us allow whatever is of yesterday to remain of yesterday; though let us insist at the same time that what is of today shall be wholly of today and shall express beyond mistake the moment in which we are living. For if we are true artists, we shall always keep aware of border lines. We shall hold in honor what has gone before; we shall bear in mind what our predecessors in the theater intended, and we shall do our best when reviving a work of long ago to give author's and composer's purposes proper effect. Yet notwithstanding that, we shall be judges of how we carry out a modern task. When putting on something new, like 'Helen Retires,' we shall set aside antiquated means and mechanisms to what extent we may, and we shall employ as many advanced resources as are within our reach.

"With reference to other eras, take the matter of pictures. Consider, for example, a painting by a Dutch master. We like it, do we not? just as it stands. We don't ask to have Rembrandt different from what we find him. Now think of the subject of drama in a similar light. If we know what the men of a former period had in view, that is enough. We ought, I believe, to treat an old-school piece as nearly as possible according to the original directions. We ought to prepare a background for the action after old-school methods, as far as circumstances permit. To do otherwise strikes me as more or less disrespectful and impertinent."

* * *

"And unduly as well?" queried the interviewer.

"Yes," answered Mr. Kiesler, "art must be kept picked up. Unrelated things placed together on the stage cause clutter and confusion. For a nineteenth-century opera, use paint and canvas all you like, though let me tell you that under twentieth-century economic conditions the scenic studio, with its supplies of cloth and color and its complement of skilled artisans, is a costly adjunct to a playhouse. Such an outfit admirably serves the needs of an institution presenting Verdi and Wagner, and enjoying abundant financial support. The question, however, concerns an academic enterprise that was much hurried and that was necessarily a good deal improvised. We could not go in for great trouble and expense. Nevertheless we made out pretty well, I think; and we fared none the worse, I am convinced, from having to rely so much as we did on our wit and fancy as we went along.

"On a modern job, I said, be modern. In our staging of 'Helen Retires,' we made flood lights, tinted lights and motion-picture machines do what painting we required. You saw our island set in a glistening sea in the third act. At any rate, you realize that the black spot against which the actors representing Helen, Achilles and the fishermen moved was an island, now that I assure you of it. Our costumes and our properties we contrived, for the most part, from materials that few of us knew existed, until the budget drove us to invention and exploration. In the dressmaker-shop and the carpenter-shop we discovered stock, cheap and adaptable, that we had never dreamed of. Something curly and cotton that measures out in a string and that cuts at what length you please, plaited into headdresses Something boardlike, thin and wide, jig-sawed into shields for the heroes.

* * *

"Now when I advise putting a modern undertaking through in modern fashion, let me indicate how, ideally speaking, I hold it should be done; or, what amounts to the same thing, how it should not be done. In the case of opera, we ought to avoid the usual procedure of a completed libretto first, a musical score next and a scenic investiture last. For under that scheme, the words are fixed unalterably to start with. The singing and the playing are forced to pattern themselves to the words exactly. The stage, finally, must illustrate the whole, no essential change permitted. It would be to the advantage of the general conception and execution, I feel certain, if at the very outset, librettist, composer and stage-man were head and hand together. Here's the instance of 'Helen Retires.' Mr. John Erskine wrote the text—a completed process. Mr. George Antheil composed the recitatives and airs and the orchestral accompaniment — another completed process. Then I came along and studied out, along with the Juilliard stage director, Mr. Alfredo Valenti, a plan of presentation. I maintain that we should have sweat less, all of us, and should have accomplished more, if we had collaborated on dialogue, song, action and projection from the beginning.

"You see, I can be theoretical between times. When call for production comes, I drop theory and look at what actually awaits me. I take what is there and I turn it to the best account I am able. I mentioned the improvised quality of our 'Helen Retires.' If we had everything precisely as we wanted it, we should still improvise. That's what the theater is—commedia dell'arte always."

Art and Theatricalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE fifth in a series of exhibitions staged by the Philadelphia Museum of Art to present to the public private collections in the city now features selected canvases and sculptures from the La France Art Institute, an aggregate purchased by Bernard Davis, patron and founder of the organization.

Lively color and vivid, active design constitute the general impression, from which a few definite personalities stand out. Two such are Jean Lurcat, French modern, and Pavel Tchelitcheff, Russian.

Both in color and in electric snap of design Lurcat's "Boats" is one of the most effective of the compositions. Although abstract in character, it gives the feeling of brisk wind, flying sails and rushing sea. The background is yellow; the sea is yellowish-green, while the boat accents are dark brown and grayish white, with occasional black fleck of line.

The theatricality of such a design is marked, and strikes also the tempo of much to be found in the collection. Lurcat, one hears, is at present working on a stage set for the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe. Picasso has preceded him, and the presence of many other moderns in the field of the theater gives added force to one's impression of theatricality in their viewpoints.

* * *

The approach of Tchelitcheff is different. In the present showing he is represented by a restrained, carefully modeled symphony in grays which he titles "Fallen Rider." The figure of a clown is thrown across the crouched body of a gray horse. Interest lies in the fine handling of forms and their structural place in the composition, sustained by a subtle manipulation of grays.

Theatricality is again uppermost in Marc Chagall's "Fantasy," in which pattern and color fireworks sparkle around a Bottom-esque creature, and pulse with red, yellow and black.

Rouault's structural handling of pigments in "Landscape," with little dark figures against red-soil bank and red-background smokestacks, holds a sense of repressed drama, and could well be utilized for tragedy as a stage set.

Something of the same feeling, this time that of a stage back-drop, is dominant in Eugen Berman's "Villa Nocturne," a slate-blue-toned canvas with silvery blue figures high atop a weird building façade.

Artificiality of arrangement, also bordering upon the theatrical, is felt in many of the still-lifes, with Gino Severini, Italian painter, known as a founder of futurism, in the lead. Severini works with a fine appreciation for color harmonies, reveling in blues, mostly opaque in texture, in pinks and tans. The still-life in the present collection assembles two pigeons and a classic mask, with odds and ends on a tilt-top window table beyond which is the unmistakable skyline of Paris houses.

Harboring the dramatic in landscape, as in the canvas by Rouault, is "Paysage d'Hiver" by Vlaminck, turbulent of slate-blue-gray sky, with a diagonal pull of houses grouped in horizontal mass.

Structural interest is boiled down to essentials in Jean Souverbie's yellow bathers against gray walls by the dark blue sea. Details are almost completely eliminated. Heads are mere blocks, as if hewn from yellow wood; yet the economy of treatment and the dignity of the composition both yield greater interest than may be found in the sprawling angularity of Andre Lhote's two clothed bathers.

* * *

There are but four American canvases in the exhibition, as against a great array of Russian, French, Swedish, Japanese, German, Polish, Spanish, Italian, Swiss, Lithuanian, Norwegian and Belgian creations. The United States is represented by four Philadelphians—Leon Kelley, with a dark studio nude; Earl Horter, with a luminous gray-green nude in a geometric color-spiced environment; Franklin Watkins, with an impression of "St. Patrick," and George Biddle with "Mango Market."

Spain and France provide the sculptors Pablo Gargallo, Pablo Manes, Henri Laurent and Ossip Zadkin.

Pablo Manes in his three compositions deals with musicians, and develops his form patterns in angles. Ossip Zadkin, with four works, runs all the way from the primitivism of head studies to the action of three figures straining upward in unison to reach a ball. Like Manes, he shows interest in groups of musicians, ocering a trio so sweetly sentimental in intent that it seems amusingly torn between romance and a desire for modernistic form expression.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

Art and People, by Lockie Parker (New York: John Day. $1.75), offers an approach to æsthetics for the layman, with its theme that "art touches us continually in the daily conduct of our lives . . ." Miss Parker is persuasive in handling vexed questions, as when she says that "there are certain false lures any one can avoid." One is edification; "another is representation, that showy trick of making something look like something else . . a telephone like a doll, or a canvas painted so like an apple that you want to eat it." Miss Parker argues that the escape provided by some art is not necessarily the highest function of expression; that "the ultimate value to the individual depends entirely upon what he brings back from his excursion, and this depends, to a considerable extent, on the type of material through which he seeks release." Miss Parker cautions against giving too large a place to intellectualization in any æsthetic scheme. There is a bibliography.

American compositions are to be systematically produced in the season of 1934-35 at the concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Cleveland Orchestra, the Harvard Glee Club, the Adesdi Chorus of New York, the Pro Arte Quartet and the Stradivarius Quartet, through arrangements made by the League of Composers. Messrs. Louis Gruenberg, Roy Harris, Walter Piston and Roger Sessions have been commissioned to write symphonies, Messrs. Randall Thompson and Virgil Thomson to write choral works, and Messrs. Nicolai Berezowsky and Israel Citkowitz to write quartets.

Spaniards in Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

IBERIAN art has been a particular favorite among New Englanders. Collectors are partial to the contemporaries, the museums snatch up every old masterpiece available, scholars have written exhaustively about the Spanish Primitives. The romantic pathos, the grim exoticism, the barbaric and mystical traits of the arts of the Peninsula appeal to a natively restrained and unevolved taste.

At the Rhode Island School of Design there have been assembled a number of canvases which are exhibited under the title, Modern Spanish Paintings. The word "modern" does not apply altogether, "contemporary" would be the fairer designation. For on the whole these better known painters are outside the stream of recent developments, aloof from or indifferent to or contemptuous of the radical changes which have come about. Queer that the mainspring of the new ideas, Pablo Picasso, should be of Spanish origin. He shows no consanguinity whatever with these exhibitors.

Most of the canvases depict native subjects—the peasants, the olive-skinned women wearing mantillas, the sinuous dancers, the peasantry. The canvases are large, the figures stand in the foreground mounted against the Spanish landscape. The painters have inherited the tradition for dark tones, deep gray and black, a sinister means of characterizing an environment which a good part of the time is illumined by vivid sunshine. The tendency toward strong accent, sharp contrast, and bold configuration is common. Most of the pictures represent pageantry in the form of entertainments, ritual processions, contests.

Roughly one might associate these canvases with Goya and Velasquez, but they cannot justly be conceded the companionship of the masters. New Englanders have made the mistake of considering such painters as Ignacio Zuloaga a link in the chain of Spanish masters. He has undoubtedly appreciated the tradition, but in his large canvases he has failed to attain stature which can be compared with any of the predecessors'. Only the eye of the novice would fail to note his lack of the finer graces, of depth and sublety. He has contrived to combine all the Hispanic traits which are attractive to us and apply them to excess. Even in portraying New Englanders, he has conveyed to their features the piercing darkness, the rich coloring and brilliant aspect of Spanish types.

* * *

In Providence may be seen the famous "Uncle Daniel and his Family," owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The artist's gift and cleverness are apparent, as are his defects. Zuloaga shows here a characteristic balance, combining a flat, frankly decorative with a plastic, definitely realistic manner. The two modes are not fused; now one comes to the fore, now the other.

There are other painters, such as the Zubiaurre brothers, who are frankly conventional, flat, decorative in their works. Their colors and patterns are cheerful and naïve; they paint a dish with as much interest as they do a face, and both are equivalent in the design. It is really provincial art and should be judged and enjoyed for its ingenuousness. It is outside the main stream of art development in which problems of æsthetics perpetually trouble the mind of the artist.

It is curious that Ignacio Zuloaga, when he turns to nature, paints with deeper insight and with consistency. The personal portraits seem to upset his detachment. Portraying Segovia, for example, he maintains a tenseness and grandeur. The entire picture seems of one piece, a continuous pattern. The darksome colors prevail and there is no doubt the painter has been inspired by the ominous depiction of Toledo by El Greco (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York).

* * *

If any painter applies the decorative mode with a certain alacrity, it is José Solana. He does not confuse one genre with another, for frankly people in crowds, houses, public squares, mountainous backgrounds are an excuse for workmanship, for a concise, tasteful brush work which invariably achieves a jeweled surface that gratifies the eye. The pictures are flat and ornate; what distinguishes them is the taste and coördination of the artist. Like a weaver of tapestries, he is aware that there must be no arid wastes in the design; it must be dense, and evenly distributed, equally interesting in any area.

There are others, the Impressionists, for example, and take a leap from the depths of low-keyed palette aloft to a pallid atmosphere. Sorolla may have been the first; compared with the canvases of others his colors seem dark.

As if by concession, one small canvas by Pablo Picasso is shown. It was painted probably in the "Blue Period," when he chose the Harlequinade subjects. It comes closest in mood and handling to the Hispanic taste, for it is flat and decoratively wrought. Picasso's subsequent orientations carry him far from his forbears.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

The Theater as Battlefield

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"WHAT a clever set," was the first thought that occurred to us when the curtain rose on Mr. R. C. Sherriff's new play, "Windfall," at the Embassy Theater. The left-hand half of the stage was occupied by a lower middle-class suburban villa, facing the audience like an outspread fan with the handle toward the footlights. Two of the villa's walls were missing, so that we could see straight into the dining room. On the other side of the stage was a small garden, with a potting shed at one end, fenced by a green wall, over which bobbing figures peered now and again, their strained excitement being etched somewhat luridly against the jet-black curtained background. In the house itself a nervous and shrinking woman was apparently undergoing a fierce cross-examination by four men ranged in a row opposite to her. Over all hung a strange, wan light that never was before on sea or land, giving to every thing and person an expectant, sinister air. Obviously, something dreadful had happened.

It had. Mr. Spooner, an elderly ironmonger's assistant, whose one desire was to keep his feet on the ground, and pay off the mortgage on his house with his own honest earnings and his wife's coöperation, had, through the agency of a sweepstake ticket, acquired sudden wealth. The four men were reporters trying to get hold of a sensational story; the timid woman was Mrs. Spooner, who had not yet accustomed herself to the thought of possessing £80,000. Almost before a couple of sentences had been spoken, we knew that the theme of the play was to be the disrupting effects of unexpected riches.

For those who know their cinema, this was no very original theme. But on the screen this kind of story is usually worked out in terms of wicked society women, and gay life, and cabarets, and similar melodrama. Mr. Sherriff prefers an honest, unspectacular realism. His Mr. Spooner does not suffer an instantaneous collapse of character. He is bewildered by this sudden flood of wealth, but absolutely determined not to be swept off his feet by it. He is anxious only to go on living exactly as before, with perhaps a trip to the Mediterranean in the summer, instead of the customary week at Southend. In his character-drawing Mr. Sherriff does not forget the elementary fact that those who have always eaten cabbage do not immediately relish caviare.

But his relatives and neighbors will not let Mr. Spooner pursue the even tenor of his way. They want to see him set up as a fine gentleman, and to boast of his acquaintance. His brother-in-law, a hearty, roystering fellow, throws up his job in the expectation that Mr. Spooner will make him rich for life. His employer wants to take him into partnership. The secretary of the local bowling club wants to sell him an expensive house. Even the plumber wants him to replace his plain window panes with cathedral stained glass. Everybody, except his wife, tries to make him give up a way of life which he knows and likes for one of which he is completely ignorant, and more than a little afraid.

But he is firm-willed enough in a quiet way, and refuses to alter his plans. It is only when the brother-in-law throws himself into the Thames that the Spooners, rather sadly, move into a grand house at Hampstead, with a big car and a chauffeur.

The story is intellectually honest, and is full of amusing little episodes and convincing characters. But somehow it seems unsatisfactory. Mr. Hugh E. Wright does not succeed in making Mr. Spooner a decisive enough character to hold our interest throughout the evening. But what is chiefly wrong, it slowly dawned upon us, is the method of production. The set, which at first seemed clever, very soon began to seem too clever by half, and before long we were heartily tired of it. The expressionistic note which it strikes all through the evening is entirely unsuited to a play whose essence is its quiet realism. One might as well produce "Hamlet" as a pantomime. The setting and the play are constantly at war; so that the Embassy is more like a battlefield than a theater.

Embassy Theater—"Windfall," a play in three acts, by R. C. Sherriff, produced by Andre Van Gyseghem, beginning Feb. 26, 1934.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Respighi's 'La Fiamma'

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

HOW does "La Fiamma" stand in relation to the earlier operas of Respighi? This was the first question I put to myself, for analogies and comparisons often give a clue to the meaning and character of a work. "La Fiamma" is, in conception, fundamentally connected with "Maria Egiziaca," "Campana Sommersa" and "Belfagor." Feeling and emotion are here expressed pictorially and through color. We must, however, look for these not in the orchestra but in the musical texture itself, in the richness of phrase and the tendency of the melody to expand through a series of progressions that heighten its emotional and undulatory character.

This applies to the other operas as well as to "La Fiamme," which won such warm commendation after its first performance in Rome. I got the impression that Respighi had a decorative conception of the work which, if realized, would preclude all sense of the ridiculous or the grotesque. The musician in him is always present and he can never renounce the joys of musical craftsmanship. Some operas compare with certain paintings —rich in color and form—that persist, over and above their subject matter, preëminently as paintings. Relatively speaking, the decorative does not mean a negation of the dramatic but, in a certain sense, intensifies it and acts as a complement to it. Its presentation is, of course, subject to the laws of the art it expresses.

* * *

That is why every Respighi opera possesses these general characteristics, transformed and adapted in turn to comedy, as in "Belfagor," to somber drama in "Campana Sommersa," to mysticism in "Maria Egiziaca," and now to tragedy in "La Fiamma." I call it a tragedy, as the tragic element pervades this work.

The libretto is based on a drama by Jenssen, entirely rewritten by Guastalla. In "La Fiamma" the myth of "Fedra" and certain aspects of the legend of "Figlia di Jorio" are revived. The author has presented the action also in a highly decorative style. Without restricting himself to the dramatic essentials he has endeavored not only to reproduce the surroundings but, in fact, to add through sonorous verse a new decorative element to the work. We find ourselves in Ravenna in the seventeenth century, the time of Byzantian mosaics and the over-refined customs of Byzantium; an epoch of magnificent display when music played so natural a part in everyday life that it would be difficult to imagine the actions and gestures of the people who lived at that period without song and, still more so, without poetical declamation. The libretto is finely balanced and so well adapted to the music that it seems specially written for it. The substance of the tragedy has also a decorative flavor and inclines more toward the purely representative than to a recognition of the human factor. It is a definite approach to lyrical tragedy.

* * *

The action deals with Silvana, Esarca Basilio's second wife, and his son Donello. There are, however, other important elements of the tragedy, for instance: the fanaticism of the crowd, the fear of sorcery and witchcraft, the hatred of the ancient Eudossia and the pretentious life of the court—all these help to produce the necessary medium for the action. I say necessary because the decorative quality of the opera is not dependent on accessory elements, nor on collateral episodes; it is inherent in the very style of expression and is a basic characteristic that gives dignity.

The music is typical of Respighi. The color is rich, richer perhaps in this opera than in the preceding ones, in spite of the fact that the orchestra is unobtrusive and so subdued that it seems to sink into the background instead of dominating the voices. The orchestral and vocal color alike are in keeping with the character of the melody, which flows smoothly, without confining itself within the limits of the "forma chiusa." Recitative is not heard in this opera, nor is one aware of any well-defined, self-contained sound structures. Whether it is lyrical or dramatic, the music never revolves strictly round the central idea. "La Fiamma," like the other operas of Respighi, is essentially for "canto aperto." It is sustained and punctuated by a definite rhythm and a score that is a logical and integral part of the whole.

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Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Yehudi Menuhin had been chosen soloist for the twentieth pair of concerts in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season at home (March 23-24). This young violinist may now, at the age of 17, be accepted, without exclamation points, as among the first exponents of his instrument today. He participated in two numbers of this program, Mozart's "Adelaide" Concerto in D and the Concerto of Beethoven.

The first of these, supposed to have been written when the composer was 10 years old, has been revealed to the public only recently, and it had its first performance in America with orchestra at the Friday concert. It is dedicated to the Princess Adelaide, daughter of Louis XV of France, and was written while Mozart and his sister were in Paris in 1766. When the Princess was driven from France by revolution, she intrusted the manuscript to a lady-in-waiting, in whose family it has remained since. The autograph was written to two staves, one for violin and tutti, the other for bass. The solo part was composed for the small "lady's violin." It has been transposed down by Marius Casadésus, who has orchestrated the work in Mozartean style. Paul Hindemith has written three cadenzas.

Although the concerto is an amazing production for a boy of 10, it is by no means inconceivable that it should have been composed by this particular boy of 10. Indeed it seems to bear many marks of his native genius. The melodies are spontaneous, the form is precise and the invention is very characteristic. The first movement is probably the most Mozartean. The slow movement is less inspired, and the final rondo is a little trivial; but still we know of no boy of 10 who could write as good a work. It is significant that the body of the concerto is far more interesting than the cadenzas. It was played with naturalness and simplicity.

The Beethoven Concerto received a performance that roused the audience to much enthusiasm. It was really an excellent performance. The violinist's tone is not very large, and there were moments when one felt his lack of maturity. It is not surprising that there are depths in this score to which he has not penetrated. Yet he displayed a thorough knowledge of the music and achieved a performance not only of technical excellence but of no little emotional power.

With a very uncharacteristic ineptitude in program-making, Dr. Koussevitzky placed before the Mozart the Handel Concerto Grosso in B minor for strings, No. 12. A Mozart overture would have been better preparation. To make matters worse, the conductor gave the Handel one of his finicking readings, with imprecise attacks, dragging slow movements and exaggerated ritards. Handel is not Tchaikovsky.

For measure full and running over of music making, Dr. Koussevitzky proffered for concluding item Three Excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." L. A. S.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, March 25, in the Art Club galleries, fourth chamber concert by the Flute Players Club.

Sunday afternoon, March 25, in Jordan Hall, recital by Lillian Roppolo, operatic soprano.

Sunday evening, March 25, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Boston Jewish Symphony Orchestra, Boston Jewish Choral Society and Hadassah Choral Group.

Tuesday afternoon, March 27, in Symphony Hall, fifth supplementary matinée of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 27, in Symphony Hall, Bach's Matthew Passion-Music, by the Handel and Haydn Society, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 27, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, Malcolm Holmes, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 27, at the Women's City Club, concert by Royal Johnson and George Milrood.

Wednesday evening, March 28, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Durrell and Chardon String Quartets, sponsored by the Longy School.

Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 29 and 31, twenty-first pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday morning, April 5, at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, musical by the Gordon String Quartet.

Opera Season

April 2—"Aida," with Rethberg Olszewska, Martinelli, Borgioli, Pinza; conductor, Serafin.

April 3—"Manon," with Bori, Crooks, De Luca, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.

April 4 matinée—"Tannhäuser," with Rethberg, Leider, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodansky.

April 4 evening—"Lucia," with Pons, Martini, Borgioli, Pinza; conductor, Bellezza.

April 5—"Pagliacci," with Fleischer, Martinelli, Tibbett; conductor, Bellezza; and "Emperor Jones," with Tibbett, Windheim, Besuner; conductor, Serafin.

April 6—"Götterdämmerung," with Leider, Olszewska, Manski, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodansky.

April 7 matinée—"Pelléas et Mélisande," with Bori, Johnson, Pinza, Bouskaya, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.

April 7 evening—"Rigoletto," with Pons, Hackett, De Luca, Swarthout, Pinza; conductor, Bellezza.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Autumn Crocus" enters its third week at the Hollis Monday.

"My Maryland," first of the Shubert operetta revivals will open Monday at the Shubert.

Competing with the opera season, Jane Cowl will offer a new play, "Sweet Bells Jangled," by Reginald Lawrence, at the Plymouth for the week beginning April 2.

For four days beginning April 9, the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe will be presented at the Boston Opera House. The program will be changed for each performance.

Greta Garbo's "Queen Christina" is in its second week at the State.

The next film at the Fine Arts will be "Poil de Carotte," opening next Thursday.

A series of "Five Unusual Saturday Mornings" will open next Saturday at the Fine Arts, with "Hansel and Gretel." The following week, Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball will lecture on James Joyce. The other programs will be: April 14, Miriam Winslow and her Dance Group; April 21, Olga d'Allaz in a program of tales, songs and dances in costume; April 28, a lecture by Dr. Skirball on Gertrude Stein.

Motion Pictures

Gentleman James

"Fillette Mig-non, Nottingham," says Gentleman James Cagney in response to Mr. Alan Dinehart's supposedly elegant "Au revoir," and we maybe ought to be ashamed of ourself but to this tired business woman it was funny. You see, it's on account of Jimmie was trying to be a gentleman and drink afternoon tea in a business office with the best of 'em. And then it's the way he says things. This in his new screen play, "Jimmie the Gent," now at the Metropolitan Theater.

Jimmy, preserving his maiden name, as movie stars seem to like to do, constantly repeating himself in his perpetual excitement and busyness, pushing people out of the way or into chairs when they don't move fast enough, piloting himself through a labyrinthine plot and always keeping on his feet, well, it may be because he is so unlike our own limited circle of acquaintances—but excuse-it-please, we still find him funny.

The plot involves questions of ethics and manners mixed with an ebullience of shady dealings, and is a little bewildering, but Jimmy ends right side up with one square deal to his credit and Miss Bette Davis at his side. Not an entirely meritorious picture, no uplift of art or serious social complex or anything—just entertainment in good Americanese for that jaded moment when the mind is temporarily blank to more purposeful activity. M. L.

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FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11 Tel. 23.406
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445

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fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

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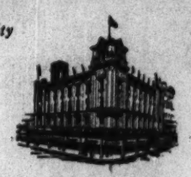

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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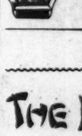
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia, New Zealand

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY *(Continued)*

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY *(Continued)*

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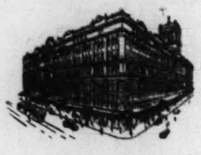

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Daily Features

All Nature

Bumblebee

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE Betty Bee spends most of her time gathering nectar, bumblebees are interested chiefly in pollen. But while Betty flies directly about her business, efficiently gauging her movements, bumblebees seem to enjoy themselves more, buzzing about here and there. Lackadaisically they clamber over the upturned faces of dandelions and similar flowers rich in pollen, gathering too a certain amount of nectar for honey stores.

Loaded down with all they can carry, off they go to the nest. This is usually of soft grass, formerly the domicile of some field or meadow mouse. They deposit the pollen on the floor and moisten it with honey. They store extra honey in a small "honey pot" near the nest entrance.

Bumblebees lay their eggs on the pollen ball under a thin blanket of wax. As the eggs hatch, the queen pierces the cover now and then to feed the youngsters with fresh pollen dipped in sirup from the honey pot. In about two weeks the larvæ reach full size and spin cocoons; and another ten days sees them ready to emerge as full-fledged bumblebees, workers during the early spring, queens and males later in the season.

Charles Darwin explained that plants and animals remote in classification were still closely allied. For example, he showed that the crop of Dutch clover (pollenated by bumblebees) in England depended on how many families kept cats. "The number of bumblebees in any district depends in a large degree upon the number of field mice which destroy their combs and nests," he said. "More than two-thirds of them are so destroyed in England. Now the number of mice is dependent on the number of cats; and near villages and small towns the nests of bumblebees are more numerous than elsewhere, to which I attribute the number of cats that destroy the mice."

Thus the cats, the mice, and the bees determine the abundance of certain flowers in any district.

With the Inventors

Caddy Bag

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY golfers these days carry their own clubs, and many more will do so when this invention by Walter Sands (U. S. Patent No. 1937128) comes into general use. Two rods swing out and, with the bag as a third, form a tripod which will stand quite still while you select the club you need. Just one more gadget for golfing—but think of the number still to be discovered!

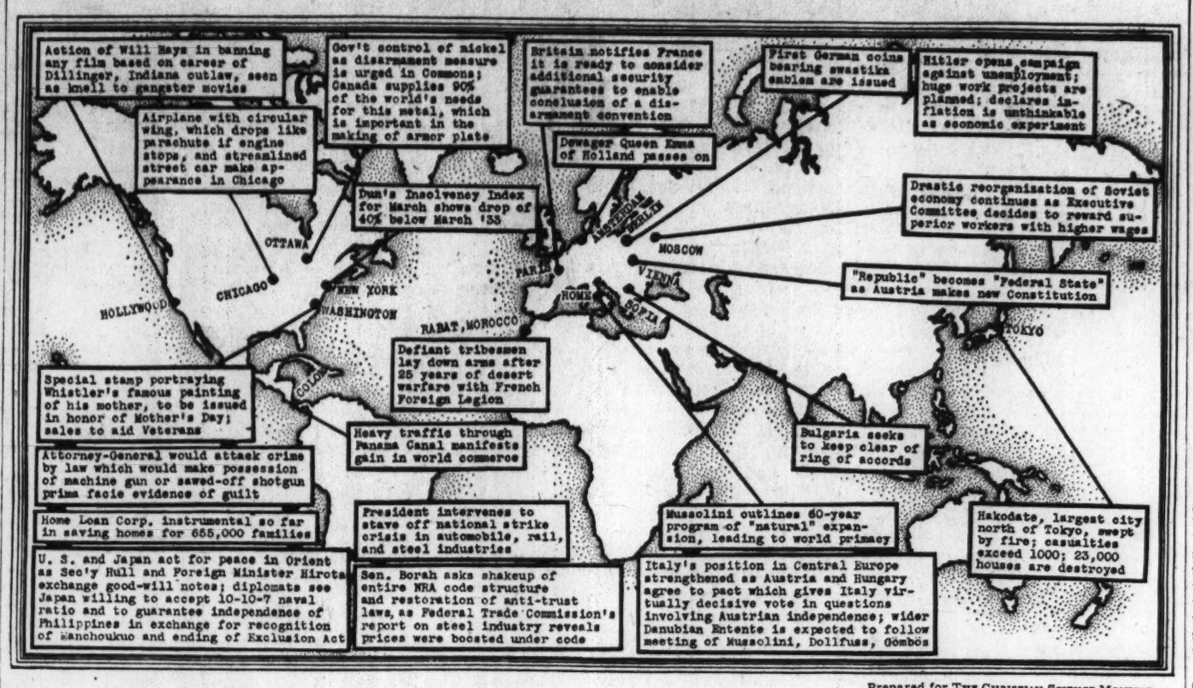
Brevities

Rochester Times Union: When all known kinds of weather try to crowd into one week, spring is not far behind; it's here.

Winnipeg Free Press: Walt Disney asserts that he hasn't made any money out of his three little pigs. Same here, chorus any number of stock farmers.

Arkansas Gazette: The horse is coming back, we understand, but the manufacturers apparently haven't enough faith in the buggy's come-back to advertise new streamlined models with knee-action wheels and radios.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Action of Will Hays in banning any film based on career of Dillinger, Indiana outlaw, seen as knell to gangster movies
Gov't control of nickel as disarmament measure is urged in Commons; Canada supplies 90% of the world's needs for this metal, which is important in the making of armor plate
Britain notifies France it is ready to consider additional security guarantees to enable conclusion of a disarmament convention
First German coins bearing swastika emblem are issued
Hitler opens campaign against unemployment; huge work projects are planned; declares inflation is unthinkable as economic experiment
Airplane with circular wing, which drops like parachute if engine stops, and streamlined street car make appearance in Chicago
Dowager Queen Emma of Holland passes on
Dun's Insolvency Index for March shows drop of 40% below March '33
Drastic reorganization of Soviet economy continues as Executive Committee decides to reward superior workers with higher wages
"Republic" becomes "Federal State" as Austria makes new Constitution
Special stamp portraying Whistler's famous painting of his mother, to be issued in honor of Mother's Day; sales to aid Veterans
Defiant tribesmen lay down arms after 25 years of desert warfare with French Foreign Legion
Heavy traffic through Panama Canal manifests gain in world commerce
Bulgaria seeks to keep clear of ring of accords
Attorney-General would attack crime by law which would make possession of machine gun or sawed-off shotgun prima facie evidence of guilt
Home Loan Corp. instrumental so far in saving homes for 655,000 families
President intervenes to stave off national strike crisis in automobile, rail, and steel industries
Mussolini outlines 60-year program of "natural" expansion, leading to world primacy
Hakodate, largest city north of Tokyo, swept by fire; casualties exceed 1000; 23,000 houses are destroyed
U. S. and Japan act for peace in Orient as Sec'y Hull and Foreign Minister Hirota exchange good-will notes; diplomats see Japan willing to accept 10-10-7 naval ratio and to guarantee independence of Philippines in exchange for recognition of Manchoukuo and ending of Exclusion Act
Sen. Borah asks shakeup of entire NRA code structure and restoration of anti-trust laws, as Federal Trade Commission's report on steel industry reveals prices were boosted under code
Italy's position in Central Europe strengthened as Austria and Hungary agree to pact which gives Italy virtually decisive vote in questions involving Austrian independence; wider Danubian Entente is expected to follow meeting of Mussolini, Dollfuss, Gömbös
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
VIENNA
ROME
SOFIA
TOKYO
OTTAWA
CHICAGO
HOLLYWOOD
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
RABAT, MOROCCO
COLON

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Top Dressing for Automobiles

ANOTHER boy and I bought a large can of automobile top dressing, a waterproof material for car tops. Armed with this and two paint brushes, we went around the neighborhood getting jobs to apply a coat of the dressing to the roofs of cars.

This is a very important factor in the preservation of the top and it also adds to the appearance of the car, especially when it is a year or two old.

We had no trouble in getting a number of customers for this work; and they were glad to pay a reasonable sum for it.

Harrison J.

Your Camera

Candid Cameras

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

IN THE early days of photography, the amateur who went out to make pictures resembled an express man, so cumbersome was his load. Today the trend is quite the opposite, and the miniature and candid cameras make use of standard motion picture film, or rolls of daylight loading film. The pictures are necessarily very small and great enlargement must be resorted to, to produce prints capable of showing the fine detail.

Newspaper photographers are to some extent responsible for the popularity of these cameras, since they can be used to photograph subjects that need not be posed or to obtain pictures without the subject's knowledge.

In order to make the fast lenses practical, it has been necessary to develop an instrument called the range-finder which permits accurate focusing.

These cameras and their equipment are very costly, the general price being from about $250 to well above $1000. Only the cameras fitted with the extreme speed lenses will be found satisfactory.

As in photography in general, the care in use of the candid camera comprises practically 90 per cent of a good picture; the rest depends on the equipment. The outlay of large sums does not insure perfect pictures. In the hands of a careful worker there are great possibilities in these small cameras; but one should not attempt to use them to the exclusion of other cameras.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

280

The party was amusing and enjoyed by all. Of course the cow was milked and the horses fed before. But having had the time of their lives the party was voted a big success by the neighbors.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's *Quotation for Today*

IF WE had no faults, we should not take so much pleasure in noticing them in others.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Don't Waste the Water, Boys

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Saturday Seems the Logical Day to Present This Picture of Two Men in a Tub; and it Is a Pleasure to Reward the Sender, Mrs. W. A. Post, Fresno, Calif., With a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB.

In Lighter Vein

Bovine Hoarding

The city dweller was reading a newspaper when he was heard to exclaim, "Even the cows are doing it now!"

"Doing what?" inquired his wife.

"Hoarding," he replied.

"Not really hoarding?" his wife echoed.

"Sure," said her husband. "Right here in the headlines it says, 'Light native cow hides 7c.'"

Saving Space

"Now, this, sir," said the antique dealer, proudly, "is a very interesting piece. It is a William and Mary chair."

"It's a bit small, isn't it?" asked the customer, unimpressed. "It looks as though Mary must have sat on William's knee."—*Everybody's Weekly* (London).

Public Speaking

"Did you ever do any public speaking?" asked the man in the largest rocker.

"Well," replied the chap on the three-legged stool, "I proposed to a girl in the country over a party line."

These Fads

Motorist (at wayside village store): "A toothbrush, please."

Storekeeper: "Sorry; our summer novelties are not in stock yet."—*Sie and Er* (Zofingen).

—London Opinion

Hostess (a great collector of pet animals): "Major! For the third time—do you take sugar?"

Geography Note

Child: "Daddy, where are the Azores?"

Father: "I don't know, son. Where did you leave them the last time you had them?"

Still Does

Interviewer: "Do you believe that the younger generation is on the road to perdition?"

Octogenarian: "Yes, sir; I've believed that f'r nigh onto sixty years!"

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

James the Son of Zebedee

JAMES the son of Zebedee should not be confused with James the son of Alphæus (Matt. 10:3) or James "the Lord's brother" (Gal. 1:19). James the son of Zebedee was one of the Twelve Apostles (Mat. 10:2), and he and his brother John are mentioned with Peter as having been present at the Way-shower's transfiguration (Matt. 17:1), at the raising of Jairus' daughter (Mark 5:37), and in the garden of Gethsemane (Mark 14:33). The fact that he was thus chosen doubtless explains why he has often been called "James the Great."

He and his brother were named by Jesus "Boanerges, which is, The sons of thunder" (Mark 3:17); and later they asked that they might sit on either side of him "in . . . glory" (Mark 10:37), claiming that they were able to partake both of the Master's "cup" and of his "baptism" (v. 38, 39). It was not many years before James' devotion was put to the proof, for he was the first of the Twelve Apostles to face martyrdom, being slain by Herod Agrippa, as recorded in Acts 12:1-2.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Norm

Example: "The *norm* of industrial organization has become the industry itself" (Monitor editorial, March 22, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

leadership	consensus
spirit	rule
strength	normalcy
backbone	esprit de corps

Pronunciation: As spelled, with *o* as in orb.

Derivation: The Latin *norma*, from which our "norm," "normal," "normalcy," "normality," are derived, was a carpenter's square, rule, or pattern; and the Romans applied *normalis*, for example, to that which was made according to a carpenter's square or pattern. We follow this by applying "normal" to that which is done according to custom or practice. We use "norm" to indicate a rule or authoritative standard by which a thing may be judged; a pattern, typical example, or model, which may be used in appraising or carrying on similar work.

Our best actions of the past should be inferior to our norms of today.

Notes and Queries

Beloved (Phil. 4:1) — Three syllables in both instances.

Saith—*Seth*, short *e*.

Siloam—The *i* is preferably short, *Sih-lo'-am*.

Cephas—Long *e*, *See'-fas*.

Primeval—*Pri-mee'-val*.

Transmit, transmission—The first *s* is sounded as *s*, not *z*.

Indestructible — The first *e* is sounded as in create, not as short *i*.

Real—Two syllables.

Rabbis—The *i* is long.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Infectious Courage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boelus, Neb.

IN AN upper story of an old building a convention was taking place. People from all the surrounding towns were present and the room was crowded.

A sudden shout of "Fire!" caused an immediate panic. Chairs were upturned and there was a mad rush to reach the rickety outdoor stairway. Then, as if to make things worse, the lights went out, leaving the milling crowd in an even more tragic predicament.

Then, above the din of the jostling crowd rang out the clear tones of a beautiful melody. A young lady had been calm enough to grope her way to the piano, and, with the loving, unselfish desire to quiet and help her fellow-beings, had started to play.

The contagion of good very quickly spread; and order gradually was restored as each one mastered his fear, and light again flooded the room. In the presence of calm and peace the fire was soon extinguished, which in itself was not of a serious nature. However, had not one young woman had presence of mind, there might have been serious results.

Everyone recognized this as another example of the individual need of overcoming fear in daily living, so that when the occasion arises one can be calm enough to allay the fear of others.

Daily Anecdote

Thoroughness

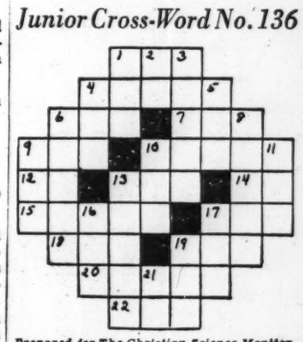
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE age of 20, Washington had to undertake the management of a large estate. It was extraordinary how intimate a knowledge of it he acquired. An excerpt from his diary shows with what thoroughness he went about his task.

He had a box made with 10 compartments and in each he placed a different mixture of soil. "In each of these divisions," he wrote, "were planted three grains of wheat, three of oats, and three of barley—all at equal distances in rows, and of equal depth. Two or three hours after sowing in this manner, and about an hour before Sunset, I watered them all equally alike with water that had been standing in a tub about two hours exposed to the sun."

Such was the thoroughness of George Washington.

Junior Cross-Word No. 136



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Son of Jacob (Bib.).
4—Roving.
6—Relationship.
7—Slight taste.
9—Monterey was original capital of this state (abbr.).
10—Largest size of type having a specific name.
12—Wholly
13—The sun.
14—Prefix denoting "back."
15—Extremities of the earth's axis.
17—Stitch.
18—Insight.
19—Hobby.
20—Savory meat jelly containing bits of fowl, game, hard-boiled eggs, etc.
22—Organ of hearing.

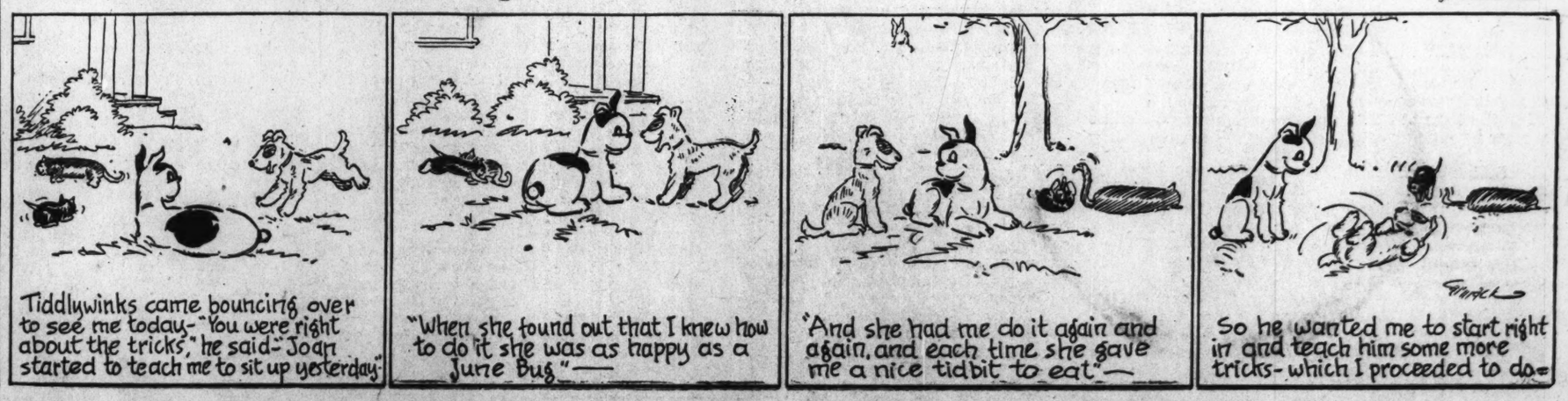
Down

1—Put on.
2—Exist.
3—Pertaining to the nose.
4—Nothing.
5—Racket.
6—Mass of silky fibers of the silk-cotton tree.
8—Pondered intently.
9—Drinking vessel.
10—Cosine (abbr.).
11—Recent.
13—Import.
16—Meadow.
17—North American Indian of Algonquian tribe.
19—Evergreen tree.
21—James Buchanan was born in this state (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Willing Pupil*

By CARMACK


Tiddlywinks came bouncing over to see me today—"You were right about the tricks," he said—"Joan started to teach me to sit up yesterday"
"When she found out that I knew how to do it she was as happy as a June Bug"—
"And she had me do it again and again, and each time she gave me a nice tidbit to eat"—
So he wanted me to start right in and teach him some more tricks—which I proceeded to do—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Will America Rely on Force?

YESTERDAY Washington witnessed two events which strikingly illustrate America's anomalous position in the world effort to obtain peace. Even while Congress was laying the Vinson navy bill on President Roosevelt's desk the principal civic organizations of the United States were laying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a plea for final ratification of American adherence to the World Court.

The naval bill, carrying provisions for new warships which will cost nearly a billion dollars, expresses American belief in force as a method of adjusting international disputes. The protocols of adherence, signed three years ago by President Hoover, but held up by a few senators, would express American faith in judicial processes of settlement. On which method does the United States place greater reliance?

Actions speak louder than any words, and action, on the Vinson bill and on the World Court treaty, gives frank answer—America banks on force. The naval bill steamed through Congress in a few weeks. American adherence to the World Court has been delayed for eleven years altogether.

Of course few nations are in a position to say anything about American navy building; nearly every country is putting its own dependence chiefly on arms. But it would be well for Americans to face the fact that they are putting theirs almost solely on arms. Outside of the vague Kellogg pact and a few innocuous arbitration treaties, the United States has joined in none of the agencies set up by the nations for adjusting their differences by reason instead of force.

Individually and informally Americans have sought to foster peace by reason; collectively and officially they have hampered rather than helped the principal machinery set up for that purpose. Nowhere has this strange reluctance to coöperate in building up substitutes for war been more evident than in the delay about entering the World Court.

For reasons never adequately explained, a minority group in the Senate has considered that the United States would be gravely endangered by membership in the Court, although none of the forty-nine members—including big and small nations—has perceived any such peril. To satisfy these fears the Senate attached five reservations to its ratification of the original treaty of adherence. For the special benefit of the United States the other nations have agreed to the Root formula, specifically designed to fit the American reservations into the Court's constitution. President Hoover, advised by the State Department that this arrangement amply protected the United States, signed the new protocols. Yet isolationist strength, centered in the Foreign Relations Committee, has continued to pigeonhole ratification.

The vigor and weight of the drive made yesterday on the committee should produce results. Hardly an important organization of citizens was missing from the roster of proponents. Such indorsement should help the world to understand that Americans really do support peace agencies. But the world will be convinced more readily if citizens make that support really effective by unrelenting pressure on the Senate.

The naval bill was passed partly because of a feeling that efforts to adjust international disputes by peaceful means have broken down in recent months. There was a feeling that therefore America must be better prepared in the realm of force. Yet Americans know that force—however indispensable it may seem at present—is only a second-best method. Certainly they cannot enjoy the picture of their country pushing forward in the front rank of those who rely on force, while lagging behind all the world in the movement to obtain peace by reason.

A New Theme for Indian Orators

AROUND Indian council fires widely scattered in reservations mostly west of the Mississippi River, the "old men" gather. Orators with speech and gestures tensed to unusual fervor hold long discourse. A great change seems imminent in Indian-land. The Wheeler-Howard Indian Rights Bill now before Congress involves fundamentals. Not since 1887, when the General Allotment Act divided reservations into individual farms and gave the Indians a new deal—and, in many respects, a poor deal—has there been voiced in the councils so vital a theme.

The crux of the debate is found in provisions which would discard the allotment act's individual holdings, and substitute tribal ownership of Indian lands combined with a larger degree of self-government.

Thus an argument arises as old as the Indian question: Whether it is better for the Indian to be a ward and a dependent of the Federal Government and thus suffer the demoralizing effects of the pauper point of view; whether it is better for him to be turned loose as an American citizen to sink or swim as his individual abilities determine and under the handicap of a different racial outlook; or whether it were better to erect as many safeguards as possible against exploitation of Indian property and man-power and allow the Indian to live his old tribal life within the reservations while preparing him through education and example to stand on his own feet in a competitive society.

Evidently the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. John Collier, subscribes to the latter method, for the Wheeler-Howard bill, which he approves, tends largely in the direction of communal ownership combined with self-government.

Debate spreads to lodge, hogan, tepee, and cabin as echoes from congressional deliberations bring the measure nearer the crucial stage. Advocates of the bill, such as the American Indian Defense Association, declare that it throws the torch of self-government back to a race which once excelled in self-government, and that it offers a practical way to achieve economic stability without which the remnants of the tribes cannot be saved from extinction.

Certain Indian delegations, meeting in the inter-tribal councils, cry out against the bill that it is socialistic; that the white man's and not the Indian law is the law the Indians want; that the progressive Indians would be made to suffer for their improvident brothers; that when hunting and fishing were open to all tribes everywhere and buffalo roamed the plains no one worried about the economic system, but that now the welfare of the Indians demands that they learn to make their living just as the white man makes his.

The Wheeler-Howard bill offers the Indians a new deal along original and apparently sound lines. On the face of it, it strikes at the two flagrant flaws of Indian administration: First, land wastage through the allotment system; and second, federal absolutism which deprives Indians of all voice in their affairs.

Recovery for All

PRICES of steel and iron affect the daily lives of the American people at more points than they commonly suppose—in the purchase of a paring knife or an ash barrel, a plow or a motorcar. For this reason and also for its implications regarding other things people buy, the Federal Trade Commission's report about price control in the steel industry has wide importance. How closely this control verges on monopoly has been brought out by Senator Borah, though the danger of snap judgments is indicated in the response of NRA officials.

Actually to determine the merits of the trade commission's case against the existing NRA code would take a laborious examination of price-quoting methods, whether by basing points, or "Pittsburgh plus," or f. o. b. mill, or what-have-you. But in the broader aspects the discussion throws a needed spotlight on the question of what is to happen when the Roosevelt Administration allows the machinery of industrial price lifting to come into operation.

The commission's figures and instances seem really not to prove a squeezing out of the small competitor in steel production so much as a severe pinching of the steel buyer, especially the small customer at a distance from the old-line furnace centers. In other words the effects of alleged monopoly—if such it be—have been felt mainly not by the steel industry but by the steel-consuming industries.

Granting it is important that a basic industry shall have a price at which it can prosper, so is it important that consumers shall have a price at which they can buy the products of the industry, and that price systems be so worked out that not merely some but all potential consumers can do so. Otherwise recovery is slow.

Here is the crux of the question which all the price-raising activities present whether in sugar, textiles, wheat, lumber or what not—how to gauge and spread these rises equitably over the whole economic fabric so that recovery will be recovery for all. For if the advantages accrue only to a few industries or only to a few powerful groups within an industry the recovery movement will not only retard but undermine itself with some of the same abuses that criginally brought catastrophe.

Senator Borah provides a possible key to the problem when he insists that the codes shall be what they are called, namely, codes of *fair competition*, not codes of unfair competition or of collusion. If recovery is to be real and lasting it must be recovery for consumer as well as producer and for little man as well as big.

Education Comes to Flower

FORTY-ODD years ago elementary education was made free in England. A plain man then said: "That spells the end of the capitalistic system."

Convinced that enlightenment would abolish the onerous conditions which the working classes then endured, he made his sweeping prediction. He had seen children ten years of age drawn into the mills, families reduced to want and poverty, and the flower of the land emigrating upon the first opportunity. Had he deliberated a little longer he might have modified his tone of finality. But he had seen the early effects of education, and he realized what its power could be if at the disposal of all.

A century of development in industry lay back of him. The old hand loom had given way to the power loom. Steam turned the wheels of machinery, and electricity was beginning to make inroads in the fields of heat, light and power. The telephone had started to weave its web of lines over the land. Not only in England but in all industrial countries, big plants elbowed out small. Cartels and combines strove to meet the disastrous effects of rival bidding, for competition by that time had begun to disturb the manufacturer. Surplus production encouraged manufacturers to seek relief in regulation, control and distribution.

Unemployment threatened. The machine, with its mass production, swept ahead of employment, the curve of the jobless rising rapidly against production. Economic theorists explored the ground, but in the end a policy of drift was followed, with the captains of industry tacking to gain advantage of every favorable breeze. The destination was forgotten in the maze of immediate problems. The cry for amelioration of the working man's lot rose insistent in circles which hitherto had kept silent.

Capital production flourished everywhere. And as it flourished unemployment increased. Wealth tended to move into the hands of the few. Years elapsed. Then came the New Deal.

Had education much to do with the change? The capitalistic system is still generally operative. But it is so altered as to support the contention that a new era and a new system are now in the making. The power for social reform which education produced among women is inestimable. The effect which education has had in the changed social economy is impossible to evaluate. The interest it has awakened in political affairs far exceeds the dreams of the advocates of compulsory education.

It would be premature and rash today to say the end of the capitalistic system is imminent. It would be overstating the case to say that the origin of the present crisis and the reforms it foreshadows is to be found in the act which made elementary education free. But it is not too much to say that a large share of the beneficient change through which the system is passing is directly traceable to the enlightenment of the masses brought about by the teachings of elementary education.

A Hand to Japan

IT IS unfortunate that, so far, no inventive genius has contrived a heart-wave radio that would convey to the men and women of one country the true feeling of the men and women of another country.

If such a device existed, the people of Japan surely would be warmed by a flood of sincere sympathy pouring out to them from the people of the United States and other countries of the world at a time when relief is being rushed to Hakodate, port city of 213,000 population, recently destroyed by fire.

Residents of one country, dependent upon rather formally written reports of world affairs, are prone to forget that very human sentiments move the residents of other countries. This oversight is especially likely to occur when relations between any two countries are in any way strained as a result of political and economic considerations. Such matters have nothing to do, however, with the much more fundamental sympathies between men and women, sympathies that have many times been shown to transcend the really trivial differences in place of residence, color of skin, or academic historical or trade considerations.

Large as the world may seem to mortal eyes, the astronomer assures us that it is as a speck of dust in the universe. Should not residents on a mere speck of dust feel a strong sympathy for their fellow dust-dwellers?

King of the Wampanoags

The Book of the Day

By Zoilus

CLARA ENDICOTT SEARS is making a life work of the study of Nashaway Valley history. Her researches have already been recorded in "Gleanings from Old Shaker Journals"; in "Days of Delusion," with its history of the Millerites; in "Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands," with its story of the futile attempt to create a Transcendentalist Utopia in the hills of Harvard, Mass. To the same devotion are due the preservation of the Shaker buildings and the farmhouse at Fruitlands, and the establishment of the Indian Museum, all at the town of Harvard.

Indians form the subject of Miss Sears's latest book, "The Great Powwow" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2). Here she has brought together not only the results of her study of Indian character and customs in New England, but more particularly the scattered facts about King Philip's War.

Sachem With a Vision

Throughout the narrative Miss Sears stands consistently as the Indians' advocate. She writes of the avaricious folly shown by white traders in supplying Indians with liquor and firearms, and of hard bargains driven with the Indians. She makes the young sachem, Philip, a man with a vision.

Philip was the second son of Massasoit, who had been too generous a friend of the English. Philip's elder brother Alexander got into difficulty with Plymouth, fell ill during a brief imprisonment, and did not live to reach home. The widow, Weetamoo, and the brother who succeeded to the chieftainship, always believed that Alexander had been poisoned at Plymouth, but Philip's determination to drive out the English was based on larger issues than personal revenge. Within his own memory he could see how much his people had lost. A thinking man, he realized that the old kind of scattered resistance would not be effective. Indians must put aside tribal jealousies, unite in a common cause, and arm themselves with English weapons.

Clear-Cut Picture

Philip was forced to begin hostilities before he was ready, but having begun he tried to make up for unpreparedness by rapidity and cunning. Miss Sears has told the whole story of the War from June, 1675, when some impatient young braves forced an issue at Swansea, to the last pitiable defense and the slaying of the mighty Philip in the swamp near Mount Hope in August of 1676. The months between had been filled with deeds of terror on both sides, with valor, devotion, cruelty, treachery and the constant wearing thin of Indian manpower and supplies. The story has been told in histories, but not so connectedly or with such emphasis on Indian personalities.

Miss Sears knows, as well as any twentieth-century person can know, how the settlers of the Nashaway Valley felt in those days, but she has resolved, with the aid of sympathy and close study, united with some romance and a conversational style, to write the red man's chronicle.

Thus Metacom and Wamsutta—as Philip and his brother were properly called—Canonchet, Annawon and many other Indian names that have merely cluttered the pages of New England history have been turned into men of distinctive personalities, of ambitions, loyalties and ideals.

Hegel, Arch-Foe of Democracy, in Modern Dress

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

THE other day I had a shock. A learned young man from Oxford, where he recently took his degree, was brought to see me by a German—not a refugee—of about his own age. The German finished his university career little more than a twelvemonth ago, and though his political leanings are Nationalist he has, so far, been proof against the glamour of National Socialism. Meeting the Oxford graduate, and finding him prone to worship the "absolute State," he thought that some talk with me might be wholesome for his acquaintance.

The young man from Oxford appeared timid. In reality he was merely reticent. He listened while his friend and I dissected various Hegelian notions and concluded that they were subtly but none the less dangerously fallacious. Then he burst forth: "I believe in the State absolute, and demand absolute values."

This was the shock. Never before had I heard a young Englishman go "whole hog" in this fashion. So I assured him gently that the State absolute is a synonym for tyranny and that, in the political world, "absolute values" do not exist. My ignorant dogmatism moved him to smile pityingly. He knew better.

* * *

So I suggested that we should resume our talk after he had read the late Professor L. T. Hobhouse's little book on "The Metaphysical Theory of the State." In this book, which contains the substance of lectures written and delivered in 1917, before Marxist-Bolshevism was established and when Fascism and National Socialism were unknown words, the eminent English philosopher foreshadowed the effects of applying Hegelian doctrines, or their derivatives, to contemporary life. His pages contain some of the most remarkable examples of political foresight, based on sound reasoning, that exist in any language.

The young Oxfordian took me at my word. A week later he turned up again. This time he was neither timid nor reticent. Rather was he shaken and subdued. "I have read Professor Hobhouse," he said. "It is a very able book and hard to gainsay. I need time to think about it all."

One of the passages I had in mind comes at the end of Hobhouse's first chapter. Commenting upon statements in Hegel's "Philosophy of History" and "Philosophie des Rechts" he put in a nutshell the whole liberal and, indeed, the Christian case against the State absolute. Hegel wrote: "The State is the Divine idea as it exists on earth"; for "all the worth which the human being possesses, all spiritual reality, he possesses only through the State." Hegel added: "The existence of the State is God's movement in the world." "The State is the Divine will as the present spirit unfolding itself in the actual shape and organization of a world." "It is the absolute power upon earth." "It is an end in itself. It is the ultimate end which has the highest right against the individual, whose highest duty is to be a member of the State."

* * *

All these affirmations are reiterated by the philosophers of Facism and National Socialism. As for Marxism, old Friedrich Engels, the collaborator of Karl Marx, assured me, back in the 'nineties of last century, that he and Marx had drawn from Hegel the whole philosophical content of their doctrine. Engels told me reproachfully—in answer to an impertinent inquiry on my part whether he thought that Hegel really knew the meaning of some of the terms he employed—that the study of a lifetime was needed to master Hegel's vocabulary and that he (Engels), who had studied it ardently for 50 years, thought he had almost mastered it.

Hobhouse observes that "in older days we passed by the Hegelian exaltation of the State as the rhapsodical utterances of a metaphysical dreamer." It was a mistake, he adds, for the whole Hegelian conception is deeply interwoven with the most sinister developments in the history of Europe.

The political reaction began with Hegel whose school has, from first to last, provided by far the most serious opposition to the democratic and humanitarian conceptions emanating from eighteenth century France, sixteenth century Holland and seventeenth century England. It was the Hegelian conception of the State which was designed to turn the edge of the principle of freedom by identifying freedom with law; of equality, by substituting the conception of discipline; of human individuality itself, by merging the human individual in the State; of humanity, by erecting the State as the supreme and final form of human association.

* * *

Hobhouse declared that "the doctrine of the State as an incarnation of the Absolute, a super-personality which absorbs the real living personality of men and women, has in many quarters achieved the position of an academic orthodoxy," which "justifies that negation of the individual which the modern practice of government is daily emphasising. It sets the State above moral criticism, constitutes war a necessary instrument in its existence, contemns humanity, and repudiates a Federation or League of Nations. In short it is a theory admirably suited to the period of militancy and regimentation in which we find ourselves."

These philosophico-political issues, abstract though they may seem, are fast becoming the subject matter of current British politics. On the one hand Sir Oswald Mosley, with his black-shirted "Union of British Fascists," and, on the other, the Labor leader, Sir Stafford Cripps, with his hints of a future Socialist dictatorship, are trying to cram practical Hegelianism down our throats. Sir John Simon, who may or may not be the worst Foreign Secretary we have ever had—as his critics affirm—but is, by the confession of those same critics, a considerable lawyer, has come out strongly in defense of civil liberty. He reminded a Scottish audience that British citizens have little to learn on the subject of political liberty from other people. "For it is the essence of British political liberty that justice shall be administered with complete impartiality, and as speedily as possible; that those who are proved innocent shall receive and enjoy their freedom; that the work of government shall be carried on under the authority of a Parliament; and that order shall be kept by responsible authorities for whom Ministers of the Crown and elected local bodies are responsible. By these means, and no other, Britain at least can be made 'safe for democracy.'"

* * *

Sir John Simon still ranks as a Liberal. His colleague, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, is a hard-bitten Tory. Yet he denounces dictatorships with equal vigor and declares: "It is not true to say that democracy is on trial; it is rather the mushroom growth of dictatorship which is on trial. Dictatorship can only be set up at the price of great disturbance and possibly civil war; it can be maintained only by the abolition of the two things which English people love most—justice and freedom. English people have fought for these things throughout their history, and would fight for them again if they were ever in jeopardy. Our parliamentary system has justified itself, and those who seek to decry it are doing their country a great disservice."

These two members of the Government speak for the immense majority of their fellow-citizens. Neither Oxfordian belief in the State absolute, nor Hegelian humbug about "absolute values" in the political sphere, are likely to make any serious impression upon our public life. But the principles of sane liberalism need to be re-stated and fused together into a dynamic faith for the young. I have a notion that this will happen before long; and that, in the strength of this faith, England may once again save Europe by her example.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Affecting Millions of Investors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now we have Senator Norris's full charge against the privately owned utilities. It seems fair to assume that he has discharged the best ammunition he has. To millions of good Americans this is no trifling academic debate. It involves the very tragic financial defeat of a lifetime. Fifty million people in this country will profit or suffer by the settlement of this issue. It will affect 10,000,000 investors and many more millions who own life insurance. With full confidence that our Government would protect property rights, they bought securities and insurance. Now, rudely awakened to the fact that powerful leaders are moving the Government not only to ignore its duty to protect but to undertake a wide destruction, the people are keen to know the explanation and the reasons which the leaders have to offer. The following seems a fair summary or analysis of the Senator's arguments:

First, he thinks it an outrage that college professors and common people who have their life savings in utility securities should be permitted to speak and write and appeal to legislators in defense of those investments. Well, to us who from childhood have been steeped in American freedom of speech and of the press and of appeal to legislators whom we elected, it seems presumptuous for any official to tell us to shut up simply because we are trying to defend our well-earned property.

Second, he points out that of 10,000,000 security holders, a half-dozen or so have been successful in getting an unfair profit from crooked manipulation of the industry. That because of this the whole industry should be destroyed and millions of people financially ruined is an irrelevant and unwarranted conclusion. The logical conclusion is better government control and supervision.

Third, he offers some opinions, all of which are clearly debatable. Plenty of people are ready to defend a private monopoly when it is owned by a large percentage of those who consume the product and when it is controlled by the Government which they help to elect.

And, finally, he gives a few facts, about which there is considerable dispute. For instance, he says, "Every cent in taxes (paid by utilities) is collected from the consumer." If he means by this that they are collected by increased prices, then the records do not verify his statement. He ignores the fact that the rate schedules of the Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation, which draws power from the same source, sell this power on the average of 33 1-3 per cent cheaper than does the Ontario Commission.

As the case stands now, it appears that on the flimsy pretext offered in these arguments the life savings of millions of people are to be made valueless, with no sincere and just recompense. And if we try to defend our rights, we are called traitors.

However, we are grateful that the Monitor has drawn the fire of the General-in-Chief of this crusade. Now, thinking people can make up their estimate of the merits of the movement.

ULYSSES F. AXTELL.

Cortland, N. Y.

The Debt Dilemma—A Way Out?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Practically all those persons who are thinking about the present financial situation seem agreed that the greatest economic problem confronting us is that of how to relieve the debtor class. This class, including farmers and other property holders, is made up largely of those who produce the wealth of the country and pay the taxes. Under normal conditions, it is also a heavy consumer class. The present condition of high taxes, high rates of interest, and greatly reduced earning power of both the individual and his property, seems hopeless.

The following plan is offered as an answer to the question, "How can we help the honest debtor class to become solvent?"

Suppose the Federal Government were to take over all the good property mortgages of the country; use tax appraisements as the value of the property and determine the soundness of the mortgage from that. Then let the Government issue money to the value of these mortgages and lend it to the mortgagors, holding the mortgages as security. Let the Government charge a small rate of interest—not over 3 per cent; let the loans continue as long as necessary, with foreclosure only on failure to pay interest. As the principal is repaid let it be destroyed. These loans would be available only for mortgages now in existence in order to forestall the opportunities for speculation which cheap money brings.

This money would be backed by the real wealth of the country—its land. It would pay interest to the Government, and to the taxpayer, rather than cost interest, as do bonds, which have the same backing. Bonds work a hardship on the producing class of the country, who must secure them with their property, and then pay both the interest and principal through taxation; the kind of money, or bond, proposed by this plan would pay its own interest and be self-liquidating.

Let us list a few of the immediate advantages of this plan:

1. It would stop foreclosures; increase property valuation by stopping forced sales.
2. It would lift half or more of the interest burden of the country.
3. It would mean immense revenue to the Government, and make possible the lowering of taxes.
4. It would force back into the banks and loan companies huge sums which would then be available for other uses.
5. It would make many closed banks and loan companies able to liquidate and thus release large amounts of money to depositors.
6. The great debtor class, including the farmer, relieved of the pressure of high interest and of his fear of foreclosure, would become again a heavy consumer class—a sine qua non of general trade revival.

Ottawa, Ohio. STEELY SMITH.